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Algeria	6:00 Dm.	15:50	Norway	7:00 Dm.
Argentina	2:00 P.	19:00	Poland	6:00 Dm.
Australia	2:00 P.	19:00	Portugal	6:00 Dm.
Austria	2:00 P.	19:00	Romania	6:00 Dm.
Belgium	2:00 P.	19:00	Saudi Arabia	6:00 Dm.
Canada	2:00 P.	19:00	Spain	6:00 Dm.
Czechoslovakia	2:00 P.	19:00	Sweden	6:00 Dm.
Denmark	2:00 P.	19:00	Switzerland	6:00 Dm.
France	2:00 P.	19:00	Taiwan	6:00 Dm.
Germany	2:00 P.	19:00	Thailand	6:00 Dm.
Greece	2:00 P.	19:00	Turkey	6:00 Dm.
Great Britain	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A.	6:00 Dm.
Holland	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Pac.)	6:00 Dm.
India	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Hawaii)	6:00 Dm.
Italy	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Alaska)	6:00 Dm.
Japan	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Vancouver)	6:00 Dm.
Korea	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Seattle)	6:00 Dm.
Latvia	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Portland)	6:00 Dm.
Lithuania	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	6:00 Dm.
Malaysia	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Los Angeles)	6:00 Dm.
Mexico	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Phoenix)	6:00 Dm.
Morocco	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (San Diego)	6:00 Dm.
Nepal	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Las Vegas)	6:00 Dm.
Netherlands	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Los Angeles)	6:00 Dm.
New Zealand	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	6:00 Dm.
Norway	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Los Angeles)	6:00 Dm.
Poland	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	6:00 Dm.
Portugal	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Los Angeles)	6:00 Dm.
Romania	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	6:00 Dm.
Saudi Arabia	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Los Angeles)	6:00 Dm.
Spain	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	6:00 Dm.
Sweden	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Los Angeles)	6:00 Dm.
Switzerland	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	6:00 Dm.
Taiwan	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Los Angeles)	6:00 Dm.
Thailand	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	6:00 Dm.
Turkey	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Los Angeles)	6:00 Dm.
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U.S.A. (Vancouver)	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	6:00 Dm.
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U.S.A. (Las Vegas)	2:00 P.	19:00	U.S.A. (Los Angeles)	6:00 Dm.
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Cypriots Disagree At Talks

Denktash Says He May Retract Concessions

By Andriana Ierodiaconou
International Herald Tribune

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, said Sunday that he would withdraw concessions that he has made to achieve a Cyprus settlement and go back to negotiating "from square one" unless President Spyros Kyprianou agreed to sign a prepared draft document.

Mr. Denkash delivered his statement at the start of a last-minute attempt on the fourth day of talks in New York, by the United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to avert a collapse of a summit meeting with Mr. Kyprianou.

The two Cypriot leaders started their first face-to-face meeting since 1979 on Thursday to negotiate the establishment of federal rule to end the partition of Cyprus. The island has been split since Turkey invaded the north of Cyprus in 1974 after a coup was instigated by the Greek military junta of the time against the government of Archbishop Makarios.

According to officials close to the talks, the secretary-general was trying to persuade the two sides to adjourn the meeting, and call a second round at a later date, possibly in March. But Mr. Denkash's statement placed in doubt whether the talks could be resumed on the same basis.

"A future meeting will have to be a new round for renegotiating everything from square one," Mr. Denkash said on his way to a final session of bargaining. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar was scheduled to leave for Europe late Sunday afternoon, setting an effective deadline on the talks.

Mr. Kyprianou agreed to attend the meeting with Mr. Denkash last November after the Turkish Cypriot leader dropped a demand for an alternating Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot presidency in a future federal Cyprus republic.

He also offered to give up about 8 percent of the 37 percent of Cypriot territory occupied by Turkish troops for 10 years, his best territorial offer so far to the Greek Cypriots.

The concessions were understood to have been urged by President Ronald Reagan through Ankara. The United States is actively involved in the present UN peace effort for Cyprus, in the hope of easing tensions between Greece and Turkey. Problems between the two are disrupting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



President Reagan took the oath of office Sunday for his second term, in a ceremony at the White House. Chief

Justice Warren E. Burger of the Supreme Court administered the oath as Nancy Reagan held the Bible.

Reagan, Arms Team Will Meet to Review Options

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in the first substantive meeting of his new team, will review arms control positions Tuesday morning with his new team of negotiators, a White House official said.

The meeting is meant to dramatize the president's commitment to progress in arms control negotiations in his second four years in office, the official said Sunday.

He said Mr. Reagan has asked his three new negotiators — Max M. Kampelman, former Senator John C. Tower, and Maynard W. Gillman, who were appointed Friday — to attend a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, and other top aides.

Mr. Kampelman, the head of the negotiating team, is co-author of an article that will appear in The New York Times Magazine next Sunday that expresses strong doubts that a breakthrough in arms control talks is possible in the near future.

Mr. Kampelman is a supporter of the president's research program into missile defense, known by the administration as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The article expresses views that are opposed by the Soviet Union, which has argued that the Reagan space defense initiative will cause



John G. Tower



Max M. Kampelman

further instability. The Russians have said that unless it is stopped, meaningful arms control agreements are impossible.

In the article, the authors say that they favor seeking arms control agreements with the Russians but that the talks are unlikely to produce many results. The article was prepared by Mr. Kampelman, Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Jimmy Carter, and Robert Jasnow, a Dartmouth University professor.

Mr. Kampelman, a lawyer who led the American delegation to East-West negotiations in Madrid

that produced a Stockholm conference on security measures in Europe, was Mr. Shultz's choice for the job, a State Department official said.

The magazine article says Soviet compliance with arms control agreements is "sufficiently troubling to warrant skepticism regarding the likelihood of implementing any such complex and far-reaching agreement."

"Finally," it says, "a comprehensive and genuinely verifiable agreement, limiting both qualitatively and quantitatively the respective strategic forces, on earth and in

space, will require a much more felicitous political climate than currently exists.

"Negotiations may lead to such improvement, but in the setting of intense and profound geopolitical rivalry, how realistic is it to expect in the near future accommodation sufficient to generate the political will essential for a genuine breakthrough in arms control negotiations?"

"The mere mentions of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Sakharov and Soviet violations of the Helsinki Final Act dramatize the depths of the problem," the article says.

"There may be no direct negotiating linkage between these acts of Soviet misbehavior and arms control," it adds, "but their political interaction is evident."

One of the factors in persuading Mr. Weinberger and the president to support Mr. Kampelman, a White House official said, was Mr. Kampelman's support for Mr. Reagan's views on the military.

Mr. Kampelman, a Democrat, has supported a strong American military, and was co-founder of the Committee on the Present Danger, which was formed in opposition to the defense views of many liberal Democrats.

The White House official said the administration was aware that Mr. Kampelman had written the article with Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reagan Is Inaugurated; 2d Ceremony Today

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan took the oath of office for a second term Sunday in a quiet White House ceremony with family and friends, the prelude to formal ceremonies Monday that will strike a theme of "American renewal."

With the capital locked in a mass of frigid air, Mr. Reagan took the oath in the warm elegance of the White House, standing at the foot of the grand staircase before 96 dignitaries and family members, and a national television audience.

Mr. Reagan, the nation's oldest president at 73, placed his left hand on his mother's Bible, held by his wife, Nancy, and took the same oath that was first sworn by George Washington. The oath was administered by the chief justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger.

Vice President George Bush was sworn in a few minutes before by Potter Stewart, a retired associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Then, without overcoats, the president and vice president walked into subfreezing temperatures on the north porch of the White House for a brief picture-taking session. Mr. Reagan brushed aside questions about his second term, reserving his main message for the speech he is to deliver at the Capitol on Monday.

More than 140,000 people, all of whom will have to pass through metal detectors as part of the unusually stringent security measures surrounding the inauguration, are expected for Monday's public inaugural ceremony.

The outgoing White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, said the theme of Mr. Reagan's address would be "American renewal." The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that Mr. Reagan would call for tax simplification, a partial spending freeze, arms reductions and a strategic defense. He said specifics of these proposals would be left for Mr. Reagan's State of the Union address next month.

Sunday's ceremony at the White House began as Mr. Reagan, Mr. Bush and their wives descended the marble staircase as the U.S. Marine Orchestra played "Hail America."

The invocation was delivered by the Reverend Dann Moomaw, of the Bel Air Presbyterian Church in California, who prayed for "a splendid new time of commitment and dedication" in Mr. Reagan's second term.

Next, Mr. Bush took his oath as his wife, Barbara, held the Bible. Mr. Reagan was then sworn in as his wife held The New Indexed Bible, King James version, that belonged to the president's mother, Nellie Reagan.

The Bible was opened to 11 Chronicles 7:14: "If my people,

which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from Heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal the land."

Mr. Reagan's oath, taken by

The outlook for the Reagan administration's foreign policy during the second term. Page 7.

each of the nation's 40 chief executives, comes from Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution:

"I, Ronald Reagan, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

As Mr. Reagan finished, Chief Justice Burger said, "Congratulations, sir."

The president and chief justice shook hands. Mr. Reagan turned to his wife and said, "I'm going to kiss you now," and he did.

The swearing marked the fifth time in U.S. history that the day mandated by the Constitution for

the inauguration fell on a Sunday. It was the first oath-taking in the White House since Dwight D. Eisenhower was sworn in for a second term in 1957, when the date also fell on Sunday.

After the ceremony, Mr. Reagan was host at a buffet luncheon reception for about 180 guests in the State Dining Room.

Earlier Sunday, Mr. Reagan, Mr. Bush and their wives attended a prayer service at the Washington Cathedral to mark the nation's 50th inauguration. The Reverend Billy Graham presided.

Later in the day, in a ceremony televised by satellite, Mr. Reagan was to flip a coin to determine who would receive the kickoff of Super Bowl XIX, the championship game of American football being held in Palo Alto, California.

Forecasters were warning parade-goers that Monday could be the coldest public inaugural in history. Sunday's temperature was 10 degrees Fahrenheit (12 degrees below zero Centigrade), at times pushed to the equivalent of 35 below by high winds.

For the Next 4 Years, Stiff Tests Lie Ahead

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan begins his second term with the most dramatic successes of his first four years framing the most important and difficult tests of his second.

After four years in office and a landslide re-election, many presidential scholars say Mr. Reagan has already proved himself above average among the 40 American presidents. But whether history ultimately ranks him among the near great or below average, they say, is likely to turn on how he handles the challenges of the next four years.

In foreign policy, his aggressive buildup of the U.S. arsenal of strategic weapons has set the stage to test the Reagan thesis that successful arms control can be achieved only when the United States bargains from a position of strength.

Already Mr. Reagan has turned to that as his first priority, and politicians say that achieving a Soviet arms agreement with the Soviet Union would secure him an important place in history but that failure to strike an accord in his total of eight years could be damaging.

"If Reagan fails on arms control and the arms race goes on to new spirals and gets out of control, he'll pay a political price in history," Kirk O'Donnell, counsel to House

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said in a comment echoed by others.

On the domestic side, Mr. Reagan's 25-percent cut in income tax rates and his military buildup now require another major assault on budget deficits that have soared to more than \$200 billion. The deficits, many economists say, threaten the economic recovery that has been the keystone to Mr. Reagan's re-election and popularity.

"Reagan is married to the economy," said Professor Richard E. Neustadt of Harvard University. "If his luck holds, then he'll look very wise. And if it doesn't, he'll look perfectly awful."

A presidential historian, James MacGregor Burns of Williams College, said: "History tends to rate presidents on their first term, but maybe this is a president who will be rated more on his second term."

"His place in history is up for grabs," Professor Burns said. "On the basis of his first term, he has been an 'above-average' to 'good' president. He could enter the pantheon of presidents but he could also take a real header and end up down with Calvin Coolidge, below average. Reagan is living dangerously on both the great criteria, foreign policy and domestic economic policy."

Beyond the specific issues, some scholars and politicians question (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Paris Recalls Aide After Indian Paper Links French Envoy to Spy Network

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The French Ministry of External Relations announced Sunday that it has recalled to Paris a deputy military attaché at its embassy here after an Indian newspaper reported that a senior French diplomat was involved in a spy ring that funneled secrets to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The report by the Indian Express newspaper was the first specific reference to the involvement of a foreign intelligence agency in the case. A U.S. Embassy official declined to comment on the alleged CIA connection, saying that the Reagan administration's policy was not to speak on intelligence issues.

The only French deputy military attaché in New Delhi is Colonel Alain Bolley. He was still in the city on Sunday night, but the Press Trust of India reported that he was leaving India immediately.

When asked about the PTI report, Colonel Bolley said, "I have no comment."

In an earlier telephone interview, he denied involvement in the alleged espionage network.

"I have not been arrested, I have not even been a policeman, I have not been asked to leave the country and I am not involved in any espionage," he said.

The developments in the case follow India's plans to modernize its armed forces, a program that is to cost billions of dollars. India is seeking conventional arms and sophisticated weapons systems from a number of sources, including the Soviet Union, Britain and France. The Soviet Union remains the country's main arms supplier, but there is growing competition among possible future suppliers.

On Friday, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi announced the arrest of officials "in sensitive positions"

who were "suspected to be indulging in activities detrimental to the national interests." He did not say how many were involved, their identities or the charges against them.

According to press reports, more than 20 people have been detained in the case, including an aide in Mr. Gandhi's office. The aide was identified as T.N. Kher, a personal secretary to one of Mr. Gandhi's closest assistants, P.C. Alexander. Mr. Alexander resigned Saturday.

The French statement in Paris did not name Colonel Bolley and declined comment on the alleged espionage network.

The network involved at least 15 Indians, including three in the prime minister's office, who have been arrested for allegedly selling military secrets and classified information to a foreign power. That foreign power has not been identified.

Indian officials refused to comment Sunday on the Indian Express report. Parliament resumes on Monday after a weekend break and opposition leaders are expected to press the government for more information on the scandal.

A magistrate who ordered seven of the accused men into police custody said Saturday that charges against them included passing on defense secrets and classified information relating to national security to unnamed foreign powers.

Apart from the men in the prime minister's office, those who have been identified by official sources and local news reports are S. Santharani, a clerk in the Indian president's press office; Jagdish Chander, a personal assistant to the secretary of defense production; J.M. Tiwari, a personal assistant to an official in the Finance Ministry; Coomer Narain, a businessman and representative of a Bombay-based company called S.L.M. Maneklal, and Chaman Lal Chandra, a business associate.



President François Mitterrand, right, and Edgard Pisani, the special French envoy to New Caledonia, tasting fresh cocon-

nut milk offered by Nomela Medenon, center, chief of the Mea-Bebara tribe, during Mr. Mitterrand's 12-hour visit.

Paris Seeks to Extend Nouméa State of Emergency

The Associated Press

PARIS — President François Mitterrand said Sunday that he would call a special session of the National Assembly in the next few days to adopt a law prolonging the state of emergency in New Caledonia.

In a television address hours after returning from a 12-hour visit to the French-administered Pacific islands, Mr. Mitterrand said he had asked Prime Minister Laurent Fabius to take the necessary measures "to maintain the role and strategic presence of France in this region of the world."

Among those measures, he said,

were those concerning "the necessary installations for the re-enforcement of the military base at Nouméa," the capital.

Edgard Pisani, the special envoy sent to New Caledonia to deal with the violence that arose after the Nov. 18 elections for a Territorial Assembly, declared a state of emergency Jan. 12 after riots erupted in Nouméa to protest the killing of a white settler.

Tension has been high on the island, where many native Melanesians want independence from France and most of the white European settlers, Asians and Polynesians want to remain under French

administration. Nineteen people have died in political violence in the past two months.

Under French law, a state of emergency can be invoked for only 12 days. An act of parliament is required to extend it.

Richard Bernstein of The New York Times reported earlier from Nouméa:

There was little sign that Mr. Mitterrand's talks with groups for and against independence had narrowed the differences between them.

But Mr. Mitterrand said in a

statement at the airport before his departure: "As a result of these meetings the string that we feared might have broken has been mended and the dialogue continues."

Mr. Mitterrand indicated that a government-sponsored plan for a referendum on independence set for July would remain in place. He did not say, however, how the opposition of white European settlers to the referendum would be surmounted.

The most conspicuous result of Mr. Mitterrand's visit may have been the occasion it offered to anti-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Stops Talks With Nicaragua

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has suspended negotiations with Nicaragua, according to senior Reagan administration officials. They asserted that the Managua government is not showing interest in serious exchanges.

The decision to suspend the talks, administration officials said Friday, ends any immediate hope for a diplomatic solution to tensions between the United States and Nicaragua. But they said, the breakdown in talks does not mean the United States will turn to direct military pressure on Nicaragua.

Although U.S. diplomats had recently told other Central and South American nations that the talks could eventually resume, administration officials said the chances were remote.

Suspension of the talks, coupled with the announcement by the State Department on Friday that the United States would not participate in further proceedings before the International Court of Justice in The Hague regarding Nicaraguan charges of U.S. aggression, appeared to signal a hardening of administration policy toward the Sandinistas.

The U.S. officials said that the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Harry E. Bergold Jr., had told Nicaraguan leaders of the decision Thursday.

In Managua on Friday, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister, Victor Hugo Tinoco, confirmed the suspension of the talks and called "absurd" the U.S. assertion that Nicaragua is not serious about negotiations.

He said that Nicaragua proposed on Wednesday that another negotiating session be held on Jan. 24.

Mr. Tinoco accused the Reagan

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■ The health of Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet president, is again a matter of speculation. Page 2.

■ At least 2,000 Ethiopian Jews are reported to have died in Sudan refugee camps. Page 5.

■ Tamil rebels blew up a train in Sri Lanka, killing 33 persons and injuring 44. Page 5.

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Senator Robert J. Dole says U.S. Senate Republicans will not call for a freeze on military spending. Page 3.

South Africa May Have Hired U.S. Atomic Reactor Operators

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — South Africa's state-owned power company is suspected of having recruited as many as 40 American atomic reactor operators, who may be working in South Africa in violation of U.S. nuclear nonproliferation laws, according to U.S. officials and congressional sources.

The operators, some of whom are thought to have worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority and for private U.S. utilities, apparently were hired by South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission.

The South African commission reportedly promised them tax-free salaries as high as \$100,000 a year, free housing, free transportation to South Africa and guarantees of Monday-through-Friday day shifts at a new nuclear plant near Cape Town, according to a congressional source.

U.S. law requires authorization from the secretary of energy before any U.S. citizen "directly or indirectly" helps certain nations, including South Africa, produce plutonium, a reactor byproduct that can be used to make nuclear weapons.

Nuclear reactor operators control various plant systems, and plutonium is a byproduct of the plant's nuclear reaction.

South Africa has refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. There is widespread suspicion within the U.S. government and elsewhere that South Africa is developing or has built nuclear weapons.

Energy Department and State Department officials confirmed that they were investigating whether the U.S. citizens in South Africa broke the law, which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Officials said they are not certain whether the Americans were recruited directly by the South African Electricity Supply Commission, or whether the South Africans violated laws by hiring them.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy in Washington said that Ambassador Bernardus G. Fourie was out of town and that the embassy would not have any comment.

Meanwhile, a State Department official said: "We don't know exactly what all of the Americans are doing. We don't have a fix on the numbers, but we are in touch with the South African government. We don't have any evidence of a willful violation of law. We haven't made that determination yet."

U.S. authorities said they hope the operators will identify themselves voluntarily. If they don't, the extradition agreement between the U.S. and South Africa would cover this, an Energy Department official said.

"We obviously can't go into their plants and point out the Americans," another State Department official added. "The word has gone out through ESCOM, and some have come forward," he said, referring to the operators. He added, "If they are outside the law, then they must stop work immediately. But it's not a question, as far as we know at this point, of their being in sensitive nuclear areas like nuclear weapons."

In addition to identifying the Americans and their duties, U.S. officials are trying to determine when the operators began working in South Africa. The law requiring official authorization was enacted in February 1983, and anyone working there earlier may be excluded. However, a congressional source said that at least 11 of the operators are thought to have gone to South Africa within the last year.

An official said the issue surfaced in November, apparently when officials at the U.S. Embassy in South Africa heard that unauthorized Americans were working for the South African commission's French-built Koeberg reactor, which opened in 1984. A second reactor is scheduled to begin operation this spring.

Ian McLeod, a spokesman for the federally owned TVA, said of its operators, "I understand that some have left for South Africa, but I have no idea how many or how many followed through."

"It's a general consensus that our operators are pretty well trained and are generally sought after for other utilities, and I couldn't rule out South Africa."

Of 265 operators licensed to work at TVA's reactors since 1973, 56 have resigned, Mr. McLeod said that starting pay for licensed operators at the Tennessee Valley Authority was \$31,000 a year, and pay for the most senior operators is capped at \$52,000.

Energy Department officials, led by Carlton E. Thorne, director of its politico-military security affairs division, are planning to brief some members of Congress this week.

On Friday, Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, sent a letter to Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel requesting "complete information," including classified cables, "about your knowledge or that of any other Department of Energy officials" on the subject.

"It is my understanding," Mr. Markey wrote, "that officials at the Department of Energy, and possibly the State Department, may have known of the activities of U.S. citizens in South Africa for as long as a year but failed to take action to correct this situation."

That allegation "is absolutely not true," a senior Energy Department official said. Three State Department officials also said that they first became aware of the matter late last year.

In September 1983, 13 authorizations were granted to U.S. companies seeking contracts for maintenance and safety work with the South African Electricity Supply Commission. Confidential Energy Department documents show that 10 other requests are pending while members of Congress watch to see what the administration decides.

Under a 50-year agreement signed in 1957 as part of the "atoms for peace" program, the United States helped build South Africa's Safar-1 research reactor in the early 1960s.

However, further assistance, including supplies of enriched uranium needed for reactor fuel, was suspended in 1975 because of South Africa's refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Starts Withdrawal Preparations

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israeli troops began dismantling equipment Sunday in preparation for the first stage of withdrawing from southern Lebanon, an Israeli military spokesman said.

"We're not waiting," the spokesman said. "From today we begin taking apart and removing equipment so that on Feb. 19 there will not remain any Israeli soldier or equipment in the phase-one area."

A week ago, the Israeli government decided to withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon in three phases. Orders to begin dismantling medical centers, fuel depots, ammunition dumps and storage installations were sent to field units Friday.

In Jerusalem, Brian E. Urquhart, a United Nations undersecretary for special political affairs, conveyed to Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli defense minister, Lebanon's agreement to resume negotiations on deploying UN troops in the evacuated areas.

Colleagues Reportedly Visit Sakharov

MOSCOW (LAT) — Two former colleagues recently visited Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, at his home in exile in Gorki but a similar visit scheduled for late January has been canceled, according to friends of the Sakharov family.

The trip to see Mr. Sakharov was made in late November by Boris Bolotovskiy and Efim Fradkin, both physicists from the Physical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the family friends said Saturday. Details of the visit were not available.

Two other scientists were authorized to visit Mr. Sakharov in Gorki between now and the end of the month but their trip was canceled without explanation, the sources said. There has been little reliable news on the scientist's fate since he declared a hunger strike last May to protest the Soviet authorities' refusal to allow his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, to travel abroad for medical treatment.

South Africa Denies Visa to Jackson

WASHINGTON (AP) — South Africa has denied the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson a visa to visit the white minority-ruled country next month after earlier giving permission to make the trip in January.

A February visit by Mr. Jackson is "not opportune for the South African government," Bernardus G. Fourie, the country's ambassador to the United States, said Saturday in a letter to the civil rights leader. The ambassador did not explain why February is "not opportune."

Mr. Jackson, who led a "counterinaugural" march past the White House on Saturday to protest President Ronald Reagan's policies, said he had not yet seen Mr. Fourie's letter. But he used the demonstration to attack the racial separation policies of South Africa's government and the Reagan administration's low-key "constructive engagement" strategy toward forcing change there. Mr. Jackson also praised the ongoing protests outside South Africa's embassy in Washington.

Sudan Frees Islamic Law Opponents

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Four men who had been sentenced to death for opposing Islamic law have been released after they recanted and renounced their leader, who has been hanged, Sudanese radio said.

The radio said the four, Tajuddin Abdul-Razik, Khalid Babikir Hamza, Mohammed Salam Baashar and Abdul-Latif Omar Hassaballa, were released Saturday by a court in Omdurman, across the Nile River from Khartoum, after publicly recanting their recantations.

On Jan. 8, the court sentenced the four and their leader, Mohamoud Mohammed Taha, 76, to death for "heresy" and distributing leaflets opposing President Gaafar Nimeiri's 1983 decision to impose Islamic law, or sharia. Mr. Taha, an Islamic scholar, has opposed strict application of Islamic law, saying the message of the Prophet Mohammed should be updated to meet modern social conditions. He was hanged on Friday after he refused to recant.

For the Record

Prime Minister Kari Willoch of Norway ended a three-day visit to Hungary on Saturday, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported in Budapest.

The Iranian prime minister, Mir Hussein Mousavi, arrived in Ankara on Sunday for a three-day visit. He is to discuss regional problems and ways to expand trade between Iran and Turkey in talks with Turkish officials.

Seventeen members of the leftist guerrilla group GRAPO were arrested Saturday in raids by police in seven Spanish cities, the Interior Ministry said in Madrid.

Mitterrand Seeks to Extend Nouméa State of Emergency

(Continued from Page 1) independence groups to dramatize their desire to remain French.

As Mr. Mitterrand arrived Saturday morning after a 25-hour flight from Paris, the central square and many streets in Nouméa were jammed with demonstrators protesting what they view as the French government's sympathy with the demands for independence by some groups of native Melanesians, known as Kanaks.

The demonstrators, though mostly European, included Asians, Melanesians and others from the various ethnic groups that live on the island.

Banners that were displayed said: "Mitterrand Traitor" and "Mitterrand: Don't Sell Caledonia to the Russians," the latter reflecting a commonly expressed fear that the forces pressing for independence are pro-Soviet.

■ **Tjibou to Visit Paris**
Jean-Marie Tjibou, the Kanak separatist leader, plans to visit

Greek Tourism Rises 14.6%

ATHENS — More than six million foreigners visited Greece in 1984, a 14.6-percent increase over 1983, the Greek National Tourist Organization announced Saturday.

According to its figures, Britons led the list, at 1,043,363, followed by 864,000 West Germans, 474,845 Americans and 405,907 Frenchmen.

Chernenko Ill, Diplomats Are Told

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet officials, in meetings with Westerners, have conveyed the message that President Konstantin U. Chernenko is ailing, according to Western diplomats.

But unanswered are the questions of how ill the 73-year-old leader is and whether his ailment will prevent him from making public appearances for a long period.

"It's back to watching all the little signs, in the press and elsewhere," said a Western diplomat.

Fresh speculation started last week after a meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders, scheduled to be held in Sofia, was called off without explanation.

It would have been the first official trip abroad for Mr. Chernenko as president and the first meeting of the Soviet bloc officials under his leadership.

Many diplomats viewed the cancellation as a sign that Mr. Chernenko was ill. Other political analysts, however, said it could have been caused by the bad weather in

Eastern Europe or protests among Bulgaria's Turkish minority opposed to further assimilation.

Still, a diplomat said, "You look at his last appearance and his general health record, and you can assume he is not well." Mr. Chernenko last appeared on television on Dec. 27.

The president is believed to suffer from emphysema and he has in the past been hospitalized with pneumonia. In his television appearance, he appeared to have trouble breathing, and the winter cold and dry atmosphere could have aggravated his condition.

Mr. Chernenko missed the Dec. 24 Red Square funeral of Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov.

Chernenko Registered

Mr. Chernenko was registered Saturday as a candidate for forthcoming elections, Reuters reported.

Mr. Chernenko was officially adopted by Moscow's Kuybyshev district for the Feb. 24 elections to the parliamentary assemblies of the Soviet Union's republics. All candidates are unopposed in the one-party system.

Mr. Chernenko was not required to attend the district electoral meeting that nominated him.

However, he will be expected to make a speech to party members from his Moscow district before Feb. 24 and to cast his vote.

Cyprus Talks Near Collapse

(Continued from Page 1) lantic Treaty Organization's southern flank.

Negotiations between the two sides never got off the ground beyond an initial presentation of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot positions on the main points of a settlement on the first day of talks on Thursday.

During the presentation, important differences became apparent on the two key issues of the withdrawal of Turkish troops that have held a third of Cyprus since 1974, and over the appointment of Turkey as a guarantor of a future Cyprian federal state.

The Turkish Cypriots want a residual Turkish military force to remain on the island for their security, while the Greek Cypriots want total demilitarization. Mr. Kyprianou also made it clear that the Greek Cypriots would not agree to include Turkey among the guarantors of a settlement, given the original 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

From that point on, however, the two sides became locked into what proved to be an insoluble argument over the purpose of the New York meeting. Mr. Denktash has been insisting that the two men were called to the meeting to sign an agreement drafted by the UN secretary-general after the end of three rounds of indirect negotiations between the two sides last November.

Mr. Kyprianou, on the other hand, has said that the meeting was called to negotiate and fill in important blanks in the document. To add to the confusion, the document is ambiguously titled, both as a "draft" and a "preliminary draft for a joint high-level agreement."

In statements at the end of the third day of talks Saturday, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar called the documents a "draft agreement with the emphasis on draft."

In his statement to the press, Mr. Denktash accused Mr. Kyprianou of "wanting to renegotiate everything."

"If everything is to be renegotiated then I have to withdraw my concessions and we start from square one," he said.

Rebutting Mr. Denktash's statements, the Cyprus government spokesman, Andreas Christofides, called the draft document "a ghost agreement that does not really exist."

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Two residents of the Ruhr city of Essen protect themselves against the smog.

Smog Alert Is Lifted in Ruhr Cities

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — The authorities lifted restrictions Sunday on the use of private cars in the cities of the Ruhr valley, after a warning trend reduced pollution levels.

The smog alert, imposed Thursday by the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, was lifted after the levels of sulfur dioxide and other pollutants dropped. The pollution had been trapped by a layer of stationary air caused by low temperatures and low winds.

Under the stage-two alert that was lifted Sunday, private cars are required to stay out of city centers during certain periods of heavy traffic.

A stage-one smog alarm, advising people with respiratory ailments to stay indoors and appealing for minimal use of motor vehicles, remained in effect.

On Friday, the maximum stage-three alert was put into effect in some parts of the Ruhr valley.

All nonessential vehicles were ordered off the roads, schools were closed and industries were ordered to cut their output or shut down.

In West Germany and in much of Western Europe, the two-week cold spell seemed to come to an end. But forecasters warned that rain and melting snow could bring floods.

The death toll from the cold weather, already well over 300, continued to rise.

Four Moroccan immigrants were killed Sunday when an explosion destroyed six houses near Amsterdam. Police said the explosion had been caused by a gas leak. Freezing temperatures have cracked a number of gas pipes in Europe since the cold spell began early this month.

In mountain areas, skiers were warned that higher temperatures could bring avalanches. In the Spanish Pyrenees resort of Candanchu, six persons were killed and four injured Saturday when 13 skiers and their instructor were swept away by an avalanche, officials said.

Members of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition, apparently in view of a state election in May, accused the state administration of incompetence.

Shlaudemann, Mr. Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Mr. Tinoco led the Nicaraguan delegation.

The decision to suspend the talks was made at the White House, administration officials said. They said it was advocated by the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency and was accepted with some reluctance by the State Department.

The State Department declined to say categorically that the talks had been broken off. It said that no discussions were being scheduled pending developments in the peace negotiations being conducted by Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, acting together as the Contadora group.

The suspension appeared to harm the prospects for the peace plan, which has been under discussion for two years. The direct talks between Nicaragua and the United States and its allies, principally El Salvador and Honduras, were intended to resolve some of the differences preventing acceptance of the Contadora plan.

Nicaragua announced in September that it would sign the draft Contadora peace treaty, but told the United States at Manzanillo that revisions sought by Washington would be unacceptable.

A senior White House official said the administration had concluded that talking with the Sandinistas was unproductive as long as Nicaragua had no incentive to make concessions. He said the administration would appeal to Congress to resume aid to Nicaraguan rebels to provide the kind of leverage that he said was now lacking.

U.S. Suspends Negotiations with Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

administration of having started the talks to help President Ronald Reagan gain re-election. "We are worried," he said, "because there is a policy of cutting off anything that means dialogue with Nicaragua. It seems that the few people in the Reagan administration who favored a policy of dialogue have been pushed aside."

The talks began last June, when Secretary of State George P. Shultz made an unannounced visit to Managua.

Representatives from the United States and Nicaragua met eight times in Manzanillo, Mexico, with the last session in December. The atmosphere at the talks was described as good by both U.S. and Nicaraguan diplomats. The U.S. delegation was led by Harry W.

Shlaudemann, Mr. Reagan's special envoy to Central America. Mr. Tinoco led the Nicaraguan delegation.

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For Reagan, Place in History Depends on Tests of 2d Term

(Continued from Page 1)

whether Mr. Reagan, who, at the age of 73, took his official oath of office Sunday, will have presidential vigor and command throughout his second term or whether he will be afflicted by the fatigue and disarray that hobbled some earlier presidents in their second administrations.

The political and academic communities will be watching Mr. Reagan's inaugural Address on Monday for clues to his intentions for leadership in the next four years.

Some are asking whether he will signal a new burst of presidential activism with a stirring call to action, as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1937, or whether he will offer a more subdued and prosaic evocation of peace and prosperity, as Dwight D. Eisenhower did in 1957.

In recent weeks Mr. Reagan's relatively low profile and his willingness to let Senate leaders take the initiative on the budget have invited comparisons with Eisenhower.

"If his inaugural sounds more like Roosevelt in '37 than Eisenhower in '57, then we'll know it's the same Reagan we saw at the start of his first term," said David R. Gergen, former communications director for Mr. Reagan.

"I'm not clear whether that fire is still there. There are some people around the president who are content to say, 'If we can just keep what we've got, we'll have a successful second term.' That would be a massive change for Reagan himself. The inaugural will provide a clue on whether he can regain momentum, lay out a plan for the next four years, and mobilize the country behind him," Mr. Gergen said.

Second terms have been hard on presidents, even the most respected. Many analysts suspect that Mr. Reagan's second term will be no exception, despite the ease of his re-election.

In his second term, Franklin D. Roosevelt ran afoul of strong congressional opposition to his plans to pack the Supreme Court and revamp the Executive Office of the presidency. Woodrow Wilson saw the Senate reject membership in the League of Nations and spent his waning months physically incapacitated.

Theodore Roosevelt fell into stalemate with Congress. After his 1904 victory, Harry S. Truman took his staff to Key West, Florida, for six weeks and had trouble regaining the political initiative.

After his 1964 landslide, Lyndon B. Johnson saw his legislative successes overshadowed by the nation's agony in Vietnam. In a truncated second term, Richard M. Nixon had sour relations with Congress over his refusal to spend money that Congress had appropriated, even before he was forced to resign.

Among recent presidents, Eisenhower alone seems to have emerged moderately well in his second term.

Close associates of Mr. Reagan contend he can break the pattern. They cite the bipartisan successes of his second term as governor of California. Moreover, Mr. Reagan now enjoys unusually high personal popularity for a modern president just about to begin his second term.

Even opponents credit him with rekindling national pride and patriotism, reasserting traditional values and restoring public confidence in the presidency. Thomas E. Cronin, a presidential scholar at Colorado College, rates Mr. Reagan strongly as "a restoration president."

In the economic field, the 1981 tax cuts, the sharp fall in inflation to 4 percent from 12.4 percent, and the break in the wage-price spiral that some attribute to Reagan's handling of the air traffic controllers' strike, are hallmarks of the Reagan years.

Despite Mr. Reagan's efforts to shrink the size of domestic pro-

grams, federal spending as a percentage of everything Americans spend for goods and services actually rose in his first four years.

Nonetheless, allies and adversaries alike agree that perhaps his major accomplishment has been to punctuate the end of the post-New Deal era by halting the surge of growth and activism in federal programs and shifting the focus of the national political debate to retrenchment in government.

"When the liberals start looking at the deficit, I think that's a revolution," said Thomas S. Winter, editor of the conservative weekly Human Events.

Yet after his year of legislative triumphs in 1981, Mr. Reagan's legislative record has been mixed and he has increasingly left political initiatives to Congress. Since his re-election, he has surprised other politicians, moreover, with his low profile and by not showing the dynamic, aggressive leadership of 1981.

His 1984 campaign lacked the specific policy agenda of 1980. In his current transition period, he has neither aggressively drawn the defeated Democrats into bipartisan efforts on the budget or tax reform, nor has he pressed his own administration to carry out the austere budget-cutting targets he initially accepted. His efforts stalled on his unwillingness to curb Pentagon spending vigorously.

With the Democrats holding a 70-seat majority in the House of Representatives, as against 51 seats four years ago, and his own Republican Party divided by budding rivalries for the 1988 presidential nomination, Mr. Reagan also has agreed to the belated breakup of his highly effective White House political team just as the early maneuvering with Congress begins.

"In theory, the fifth year of a presidency is an enormous strategic opportunity," Professor Neustadt said. "It's your one and only opportunity in your second term. But that opportunity has been messed up every time by tiredness or ebullience and overconfidence. My guess is that's already happened in this administration and history may be repeating itself."

Lately, Mr. Reagan has bristled at suggestions that he has abdicated leadership. Aides say his low profile reflects the normal political cycle of introspection and policy-formulating after an election.

"He's just biding his time," said Robert J. Doole of Kansas, the Senate majority leader.

Gandhi May Visit Moscow

Agence France-Presse
NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India will make an official visit to the Soviet Union from May 16 to 19, The Times of India reported Sunday.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Happy Trails
In the Boondocks

Sixteen years ago Jefferson Spivey, then 25, an Oklahoma who was writing scripts in Hollywood, took six months off to cross the United States on horseback from west to east, leading a pack mule with supplies. Recently he completed a similar north-south trip along the Continental Divide from Canada to Mexico.

On both trips Mr. Spivey avoided multilane cross-country highways. He found he could travel along abandoned railroad beds running beside crystalline streams, old logging trails, or disused back roads lined with sunflowers. The New York Times reports.

Mr. Spivey concluded that the national highway system creates a sense of freedom, but funnels millions of travelers along fume-choked routes lined with fast-food restaurants and overcrowded national parks.

Although the United States has a number of hiking trails, Mr. Spivey proposes something he calls Freedom Trails, a network linking the more remote national parks with forest and wilderness and off-limits to anything with a gasoline engine.

Keeping Government
At Arm's Length

The state and federal governments are Montana's biggest employers and biggest tax payers. Despite the state's vast distances, it adheres to the federal 55 miles-an-hour (about 90-kilometer) speed limit. Governor Ted Schwinden, a Democrat, says candidly, "If you change the speed limit, you lose the federal highway money," about \$120 million a year.

Still, the people of Montana like to keep government at arm's length. Montana is one of eight states that permit the state legislature to meet only every other year. (The others are Arkansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Oregon, North Dakota and Texas.)

Yearly sessions were tried in 1972 and quickly abandoned. Mr. Schwinden says: "The basic attitude is, 'These guys do enough damage every other year. You let 'em meet more, it will just encourage 'em.'"

Hey, Mom,
Got a Light?

CBS and NBC are refusing to broadcast a 30-second television commercial by the American Cancer Society purporting to show an unborn baby smoking a cigarette. ABC is showing it, however, as are local stations all over the United States.

The spot shows a startlingly realistic fetus slowly bringing a cigarette to its delicate mouth. As it inhales and then exhales a long full of smoke, a woman's voice is saying, "Would you give a cigarette to your unborn child? You do every time you smoke when you're pregnant. Pregnant mother, please don't smoke."

Budget Item:
Waste, Fraud, Abuse

Writing on the defense budget, Bill Keller of The New York Times notes that Con-

gress, irked by reports of misfiring missiles and \$7.600 coffee-makers, has been pressuring the Pentagon to reform its buying habits. But, he says, "the problem is that fat, when it exists, is usually well marbled through the budget, not sitting on top awaiting the carving knife."

Mr. Keller quotes Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, the new chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, as saying, "There is no line item in the budget that says, 'Waste, fraud and abuse' — \$8,924,673,749.34."

Short Takes

Charles G. Brown 3d, who took office this month as the attorney general of West Virginia at the age of 34, is neither the youngest nor the first elected state official in his family. His brother Sherrod, 32, has been Ohio's secretary of state for two years.

Reuben V. Anderson, 42, a county circuit judge in Mississippi, has been appointed to the state Supreme Court by Governor Bill Allain, a Democrat. Justice Anderson will be the first black on that bench since the Reconstruction era after the Civil War. He was appointed to fill a vacancy and will face election along with other state officials next year.

Shorter Takes: The Peace Corps appealed for 600 volunteers for famine relief and agricultural work in Africa and got 5,000 inquiries in four days, the largest number of responses since the heyday of the agency in the early 1960s, officials say.

Widely denounced as a tax boondoggle and an environmental hazard, the \$2-billion, 234-mile Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway connecting the Tennessee River with the Gulf of Mexico was opened this month to commercial traffic.

Notes About People

As five-figure estimates of Nancy Reagan's inaugural wardrobe were banded about last week, Mrs. Reagan borrowed a 1961 quote from Jacqueline Kennedy. "If I spent that much on my clothes, I'd have to wear a seat belt," Mrs. Reagan said through her press secretary, Sheila Tate.

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York made a New Year's resolution to lose weight by sticking to turnips, on the theory that you will eat less if you restrict your intake to something you hate. A few days later he admitted that his diet lasted for about one turnip.

Fielding's Guide
To Who's on Top

Many White House staff members have been too nervous to joke during the avalanche of high-level job changes in the Reagan administration. Not so Fred F. Fielding, the White House counsel.

The other day, according to a White House employee, as Mr. Fielding was leaving his office, he yelled back to his secretary: "I'm going to lunch. If the boss calls, find out his name."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Reagan Criticizes Some Black Leaders

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has alleged in an interview that some black leaders were "committed politically" to the Democratic Party and had distorted his record to "keep their constituency aggrieved."

"I have to come to the conclusion that maybe some of those leaders are protecting some rather good positions that they have," Mr. Reagan said in an interview published Friday, "and they can protect them better if they can keep their constituency aggrieved and believing that they have a legitimate complaint."

"If they ever become aware of the opportunities that are improving," he said, "they might wonder whether they need some of those organizations."

Mr. Reagan, who made his comments in an interview on Thursday with the newspaper USA Today, did not say which black leaders he was talking about.

His blunt comments came as the administration pressed efforts to

reach out to blacks, bypassing the leadership that has long spoken for them.

Asked why blacks voted overwhelmingly against him in November, Mr. Reagan responded: "Maybe because they weren't told very much by some of those leaders — what we have accomplished and what we have done."

Asked why blacks had not voted for the Republican Party, Mr. Reagan seemed to blame the black leadership. He said he tried "in the very beginning" to reach out to black leaders. "And I found out, very frankly, that they are so committed politically to the opposite party that they don't want to hear," he said.

Mr. Reagan's remarks were promptly denounced by leaders of several black organizations.

John E. Jacob, president of the National Urban League, said the president's statements were "insensitive" and "insulting" and reflected "abject ignorance."

Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Col-

ored People, said, "It appears to me that the president is badly misinformed about the true state and nature of conditions in the black community."

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who unsuccessfully sought the Democratic presidential nomination last year, said that Mr. Reagan "has once again displayed his callous neglect, disregard and distance from the reality of life for America's minority communities."

In the interview, Mr. Reagan vehemently denied that he was insensitive to the needs of blacks. "I know there are a number of leaders of various organizations," he said, "that are coming forth all the time with reports that build this idea, that somehow we've relegated the black community to a second-class status. Well, that's not our intent and that's not our practice."

Mr. Reagan said in the interview that more than one million blacks had left the unemployment rolls since he took office and that his administration was pressing for the creation of zones with tax advan-

tages to spur business in black neighborhoods.

Reagan to Address Rally

Mr. Reagan agreed Friday to address the annual "March for Life" anti-abortion protest on Tuesday, the 12th anniversary of Roe v. Wade, the Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion. The Washington Post reported.

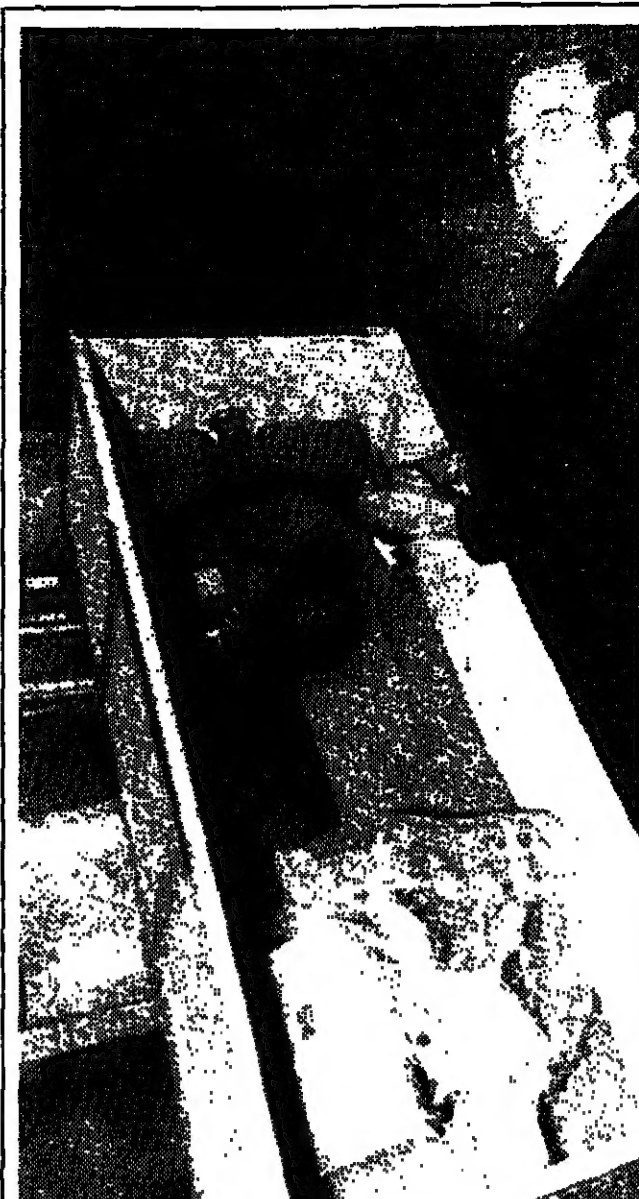
A White House spokesman, Anson Franklin, said that Mr. Reagan, an outspoken opponent of abortion, would use a loudspeaker hookup from his office to speak to the rally, which last year drew 35,000 demonstrators. This will be the first time that Mr. Reagan has addressed the marchers, despite requests in previous years.

His decision came as abortion clinics across the country tightened security in response to warnings by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms that the presidential inauguration on Monday and the anniversary of the abortion decision could prompt attacks against the facilities.

There have been 30 bombings or arson attacks against clinics since 1982. On Saturday, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said that three suburban Maryland men were arrested and charged in connection with the bombings of eight abortion facilities in Virginia, Maryland and Washington, D.C.

Groups that advocate the availability of abortion criticized Mr. Reagan's decision to speak to the demonstration. "It's bad timing," said Barbara Radford, executive director of the National Abortion Federation in Washington.

Robert Reilly, a special assistant to the president, said there was no connection between the violence and mainstream anti-abortion protesters. "There's no one we know or deal with in the pro-life movement who does not deplore the violence involved there," he said.



RADAR SEIZED — A U.S. Customs Service agent, Alan D. Walls, and state-of-the-art mobile radar system seized Saturday at Los Angeles's international airport. Three Portuguese men were arrested and charged with conspiring to sell \$619,000 in munitions to Iran.

Honduras Calls U.S.-Backed Agents
Responsible for Murders, Kidnappings

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Military investigators have found evidence that U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels are responsible for killings and kidnappings in Honduras over the past four years, Honduran officials assert. The alleged violence was used in an apparent effort to break up an arms smuggling network aiding guerrillas in El Salvador, the officials say.

A still-secret report by a Honduran panel investigating more than 200 killings and abductions has concluded that Nicaraguan guerrillas were responsible for the disappearances of at least 18 Hondurans and possibly a larger number of Salvadorans here, high-ranking Honduran military sources said.

"Many of the disappeared persons were on missions for Nicaragua or Cuba," a government source said. Those two nations are suspected of helping to arrange the weapons smuggling.

Human rights groups said the Honduran military's Special Investigations department was also responsible for many of the abuses being investigated. The report was said to attribute other abuses to Salvadoran leftist and rightist groups operating in Honduras and to Nicaraguan government agents.

It noted that Honduras, mostly because of its geography, has become an arena in which Central America's numerous guerrilla, paramilitary and political movements have staged relatively low-level campaigns of violence. It is the only country in the region that borders all three nations with insurgencies: El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

A Honduran who has direct knowledge of the support network inside Honduras for El Salvador's guerrillas said that the majority of victims were people who had been

helping the guerrillas. This Honduran, a self-described sympathizer with leftist causes, said the paramilitary groups had seriously damaged the Salvadoran guerrillas' support network in Honduras.

General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, named the military inquiry panel in June in response to public pressure to clear up cases of killings and kidnappings. A summary of the panel's report was released Dec. 29.

The three-page summary provided few details, except to note that foreign groups may have been responsible for many of the abuses and to say that the investigation would continue until late March. Since then, officers have disclosed a few more details.

The accounts offered the first indication that Nicaraguan rebels took part in murder and kidnapping in Honduras to disrupt arms supplies to El Salvador. The Central Intelligence Agency financed the Nicaraguan guerrillas from December 1981 until last spring in an effort that the U.S. described as being primarily aimed at interrupting arms shipments to the Salvadoran rebels.

CIA personnel also helped to organize and advise the Nicaraguan rebels, leading Honduran human rights activists to suggest that U.S. personnel either were aware of the vigilante activities in Honduras or helped supervise them.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Saturday afternoon that the United States was aware of the allegations of abuses by the anti-Sandinist guerrillas but had not seen "any evidence, officially or unofficially, that in fact the anti-Sandinists were involved in such behavior."

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, the leader of the largest Nicaraguan guerrilla group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, was quoted earlier last week as saying at his home

in Miami that he was unaware of such killings or abductions and that his group would cooperate with Honduran armed forces in investigating them.

The investigative panel also uncovered evidence that Salvadoran leftist and rightist groups and Nicaraguan government agents were responsible for some of the abuses, military sources said. But most attention has focused on the role of the Nicaraguan rebels and Honduran security forces.

From 1981 through 1984 there were 134 politically motivated killings and 123 kidnappings, according to Dr. Ramon Custodio, a physician who is president of the Committee for Defense of Human Rights in Honduras. The committee bases its data on accounts provided to it by family members or friends of the victims, and by persons who witnessed the abductions or shootings.

Human rights activists, media reports and some Honduran officials blamed General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the former armed forces commander, for rights committee. He was overthrown in a barracks revolt on March 31, 1984, and shortly afterward the new commander-in-chief, General Lopez, publicly pledged to clear up the killings and disappearances.

General Alvarez was a strong supporter of the Nicaraguan rebels, who have bases along the Nicaraguan border, but the government here has distanced itself from the guerrillas since General Alvarez was overthrown.

Dr. Custodio and other human rights activists cautioned that the armed forces panel might be using the Nicaraguan guerrillas as scapegoats for abuses committed by Honduran security forces. They also said the violence continued even after General Alvarez's departure, citing 20 abductions since March 31.

Quebec Plays Down Independence

New York Times Service

MONTREAL — The Parti Québécois, which came to power in 1976 with a vision of independence for Quebec, has taken a major step to de-emphasize the issue of separatism.

At a special conference in Montreal on Saturday, 1,536 delegates voted by a 2-1 margin to set aside a resolution that would have made a vote for the Parti Québécois in the next election a vote for Quebec's independence.

They substituted milder wording

that characterized independence for the province as a "fundamental objective."

The issue of separatism has become less attractive for Quebec residents because of gains made by the French-speaking majority and concern about recession and unemployment.

Saturday's decision prompted a walkout by several hundred delegates who objected to seeing sovereignty abandoned as an election issue.

"Our party has been stolen from

us," said one woman as she joined the walkout.

At a press conference later, Camille Laurin, a former provincial official who has been a strong advocate of separatism, said the independence group would decide in the coming weeks what to do next.

The proposition identifying separatism as the principal election issue for the party was pushed through last year by hard-liners resisting the efforts of the Premier René Lévesque to steer the party toward a more moderate course.

Meese Asking U.S. to Pay
\$700,000 in Legal Bills

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. attorney general-designate, Edwin Meese 3d, is seeking to have the government pay about \$700,000 in legal bills incurred in defending himself during a post-nomination investigation last year, sources have confirmed.

Some Justice Department officials said Friday that they regard the request as excessive and want to challenge it before a special three-judge federal court that oversees matters involving the Ethics in Government Act. Other department officials said it is technically appropriate.

Reagan administration policy has been that lawyers who win cases against the government are entitled to fees of no more than \$75 an hour. President Ronald Reagan has supported legislation to set that limit.

Lawyers who successfully defended Mr. Meese during the six-month investigation by an independent counsel, Jacob A. Stein, are seeking as much as \$225 an hour,

according to informed sources. The judicial panel may authorize all or part of the request.

This is the first time a government official has cited a 1983 amendment to the law allowing reimbursement for attorney fees in independent-counsel investigations. Previously, government officials had to pay their lawyers.

Mr. Meese's team, headed by Leonard Garment, the counsel to the Nixon White House, defended him against a broad range of allegations, including that he gave federal jobs to people with whom he had financial relationships.

Sources said Mr. Garment usually bills clients about \$200 or \$225 an hour, a standard rate for a senior partner at a top Washington law firm. Sources said that is approximately what Mr. Meese was charged.

Another lawyer said that Mr. Meese's attorneys believed they might be required to charge him their standard rates, lest any deduction be viewed as a favor to Mr. Meese.

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2,000 Deaths of Ethiopia Jews Reported From Sudan Camps

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

GEDAREF, Sudan — At least 2,000 Ethiopian Jews have died in refugee camps in the eastern Sudan since their exodus from Ethiopia last spring, according to Sudanese officials and relief workers.

It is estimated that 2,000 more have been stranded in the Sudan since the airlift to Israel was suspended this month after publicity about the secret operation.

Some of the Ethiopian Jews were found at a refugee camp in the eastern Sudan last week. One of them described his arduous journey, the deaths of many friends, and his fears about the future.

Relief workers and Sudanese officials said that many Ethiopian Jews, as well as non-Jewish refugees, had died of malnutrition, measles and other diseases. In recent months, about half of the approximately 25,000 Jews in Ethiopia have walked to refugee camps in Sudan, along with hundreds of thousands of other Ethiopians fleeing famine.

The Israeli authorities have said that 10,000 Ethiopian Jews were flown to Israel in Operation Moses, Israel's campaign to save Jews from starvation in Ethiopia by taking them by plane to Israel. The flights were suspended on Jan. 6 when Sudan withdrew its permission for them after Israeli officials confirmed reports of the secret airlift.

At one camp, Umm Rekuba, nearly 1,800 of the 7,000 Ethiopian Jews who arrived last year died there, many of measles, Sudanese officials and relief workers said. In July and August, the camp went without food for three weeks, they said.

Most relief workers praised Israel's goal of rescuing Ethiopian Jews, but they bitterly challenged the portrayal of the effort as a well-planned rescue mission carried out with almost military precision.

One Ethiopian Jew who has not been rescued is Abebe, who asked that he be identified only by his given name. Abebe is a skeleton of a man. His wife, Mulu, and their 6-year-old daughter, Tadea, have chronic diarrhea and stomach pains. Guadi, his 3-year-old son, is too weak to wipe away the flies that cluster around his eyes.

If all had gone as planned, Abebe, Mulu and their children would have been in Israel by now. Instead, they are stranded at a refugee camp in eastern Sudan. Abebe said his family had no food and little hope of ever getting to Israel.

Several relief workers said that many Ethiopian Jews were actively encouraged by some Canadian and American Jewish groups to go to Israel via Sudan, where conditions in the camps were extremely poor.

Ethiopian Jews had been trickling into Sudan for months and were taken to Israel on boats from Port Sudan and by plane through Europe, relief workers said. But in early spring and summer, months before the bulk of the Ethiopian migration began, Jews began flocking into Sudan, where refugee camps and relief workers were ill-prepared for them.

"They were in the worst state of any of the refugees," said one relief worker who cared for them in a camp in eastern Sudan. Many sat in the camps for months, unprepared for the blistering Sudanese heat. They lacked any concept of the nutrition and hygiene needed to keep them alive, the worker said.

At his camp, he continued, the death rate of the Ethiopian Jews was the highest of any refugee group — about 15 a day during the summer.

"They hid their identity and stuck together," a nurse at Umm Rekuba said. "They initially refused medical help."

Relief workers said they did not know the location of many of the remaining Ethiopian Jews. Some 2,000 are reported to be camped near the Sudanese-Ethiopian border, where Sudanese officials are preventing their entry.

Abebe said there were many, perhaps hundreds, stranded with him in his refugee camp, interspersed among non-Jewish Ethiopian families.

Virtually all the refugee camps in eastern Sudan have been overwhelmed by drought and famine and by the influx in the last few months of 400,000 to 500,000 refugees, mainly from Ethiopia.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt described the reported settlement of Ethiopian Jews in the Israeli-occupied West Bank as an "extremely grave" development. United Press International reported from Cairo.

Upon his return to Egypt from visits to Greece and Italy, Mr. Mubarak said of the airlift of Ethiopian Jews to Israel: "We are intent that this matter should not affect a solution of the Palestinian problem. But if this leads to the settlement of the Ethiopians in the West Bank, it will be an extremely grave matter."

The Reagan administration expressed concern last week over reports that Israel used U.S. aid money to settle the Ethiopian Jews in the West Bank.

9 Million Reported Starving
Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the leader of Ethiopia, said Friday in a broadcast speech that nine million Ethiopians are in a "horrible condition" due to famine, raising the number of officially estimated drought victims by 1.25 million since early December, The Associated Press reported from Nairobi.



VISIT TO CHINA — Mother Teresa, accompanied by an official of the Catholic Association of China, arrived Sunday in Beijing. The nun, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, said she hoped that one day she could found a mission in China to aid the poor and sick. She is to meet with government experts on religion during her four-day visit.

Train Bombing Kills 33 in Sri Lanka

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil guerrillas blew up a train en route to Colombo, killing 22 soldiers and 11 civilian passengers and injuring 44, police reported Sunday.

The blast occurred Saturday night as the train passed between the Mankulam and Murukandi stations, 180 miles (290 kilometers) north of the capital, police said. They blamed the explosion on guerrillas fighting for a separate state for the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka's northern province.

A senior government spokesman, who declined to be identified, confirmed that 33 people were killed in the explosion and said that the death toll could run higher because some of the passengers were seriously injured.

It was initially reported that 90 soldiers had boarded the train at Kilinochchi, 36 miles south of Jaffna, the capital of the northern province. Kilinochchi is the most northern point to which trains have been running since guerrillas began sabotaging the tracks in recent weeks.

An unconfirmed report said that the guerrillas appeared to have alerted Tamil civilians who were due to board the train at Kilinochchi, because many of them did not get on.

The train left Murukandi at 7:10 P.M. Saturday and had not reached Mankulam at 7:28 P.M. as scheduled. The Mankulam stationmaster heard an explosion and raised an alarm. As the authorities were organizing a team to check what had happened, the engine of the damaged train arrived into Mankulam, pulling two cars that had not been damaged.

Railroad officials in Colombo said that 11 cars were damaged extensively. Police at Anuradhapura, 124 miles north of Colombo, said that the 44 injured had been admitted to a hospital there and that the bodies of seven of the dead were at the Anuradhapura Government Hospital.

Earlier Saturday, the guerrillas blew up a road and rail bridge at the approach to the northern Jaffna peninsula. The state radio said that that would hurt the government's efforts to supply essential food and fuel to the northern Jaffna district, which is populated mostly by Tamils.

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U.S. Military Chief Finds Camaraderie in Beijing

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Over dinner in an old imperial pavilion here last week, General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the commander of China's 4.2-million-member army that it was "good for ordinary soldiers" like themselves to eat the sort of food served to emperors.

The remark brought a smile to the face of Yang Dezhi, a survivor of more than half a century in China's highly politicized armed forces. No less than General Vessey, he knew how much more than common soldiering had brought the two men together at a lakeside pavilion in Beijing.

Not since the two armies fought each other in Korea 30 years ago have Americans had the close look at Chinese capabilities that General Vessey and his officers were given during their weeklong visit here. Nor has there been a similar opportunity for Pentagon professionals to study the entanglement of factors that have driven China to seek a military understanding with the United States.

When the members of the U.S. party left Guangzhou for home on Saturday, they had spent many hours discussing strategy, tactics and weaponry. General Vessey had lectured at China's top military academy, watched infantry, artillery and aircraft fighting a mock battle across the northern China plain and cruised down the Huangpu River in Shanghai past a flotilla of destroyers, frigates and submarines.

In meetings and over 10-course banquets, officers on the two sides swapped experiences of battle in Korea and Vietnam. For the two commanders, the ironies were perhaps more palpable than for anybody else. General Yang first encountered U.S. troops in Korea, where he was deputy commander when Chinese troops were employed

ing "human wave" tactics against U.S. positions. A quarter of a century later, General Vessey commanded U.S. troops in Vietnam.

Behind the camaraderie lay political and military considerations of the first importance for both sides. By far the most weighty of these was the one that was barely mentioned in the public speeches, a common desire for the strongest possible counterbalance to Soviet military power. Chinese and U.S. reporters covering the visit were accompanied most of the time by only one other reporter, the Moscow representative of the Soviet news agency Tass.

U.S. officers who spoke to reporters on a background basis said that apart from arrangements for a port call to Shanghai in April by U.S. warships, little of a practical nature was accomplished during the talks. The implication was that the U.S. purpose in making the trip was symbolic, to remind the Soviet Union of the strategic disadvantages it faces as long as its policies make common adversaries in Washington and Beijing.

General Vessey alluded to this in his farewell speech in Beijing when he said that U.S.-Chinese military ties "threaten no third party." It was a point that General Yang passed by in his reply, but U.S. officers said that private discussions left no doubt as to the Chinese commanders' preoccupation with the 50 Soviet divisions stationed along China's northern frontier and with the projection of Soviet military power elsewhere in Asia, notably in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Vietnam.

For the Chinese, having General Vessey in the country had its demonstration value. But behind this lay the pressing concern to modernize Chinese forces. The Chinese have taken stock of their weaknesses and launched a program of arms procurement. In this, they look more than anywhere else to the United States.

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Violent Protesters Force Nkomo to Cancel Campaign Stop

Agence France-Presse

CHINHOYI, Zimbabwe — Joshua Nkomo, the main opposition leader in Zimbabwe, canceled a political appearance in this northern farming town Sunday following violent demonstrations by supporters of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union.

It was the second time in nine days that mob action by ZANU members had prevented Mr. Nkomo from campaigning on behalf of his minority Zimbabwe African People's Union, which is waging an uphill struggle to unseat

ZANU in the first post-independence national elections later this year.

At the town of Banket, 80 kilometers (50 miles) northwest of Harare on the Chinhoyi road, about 1,000 ZANU supporters blocked the road throughout the morning, apparently with the intention of turning back Mr. Nkomo.

Many carried clubs, sticks and axes, and several held up placards denouncing Mr. Nkomo as the "father of dissidents," a reference to the rebel gunmen who have been waging a more violent campaign

against the ruling party. Mr. Nkomo has consistently denied any involvement with the dissidents.

Several policemen stood at the edge of the crowd in Banket but made no attempt to clear the road or prevent the crowd from stopping cars.

In Chinhoyi, about 2,000 ZANU supporters gathered in front of a public hall in which ZAPU supporters were to have met. The crowd broke up after police ordered them to disperse, but numerous groups carrying clubs and shar-

pened bicycle spokes continued to roam the town for several hours.

In a telephone interview Sunday from his home in Harare, Mr. Nkomo said that he had left for Chinhoyi by car but turned back after his advance party met him on the road and warned him that the town was not safe.

Mr. Nkomo said his security men found the public hall locked and the key unavailable when they arrived and had been advised by police to call off the meeting.

On Jan. 11, an estimated 10,000 ZANU supporters forced Mr. Nkomo to call off a similar campaign appearance in the southern town of Masvingo when they besieged him in the town's police station for several hours and stoned his car when he left.

The ZAPU leader has said that he would campaign in all parts of the country despite threats of violence by the ruling party. But on Sunday, Mr. Nkomo said he was rethinking his campaign strategy.

"We will have to sit down and figure out the whole thing again," he said. "But we have to continue somehow."

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Deng Sees Little Risk From Capitalism

Reuters

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, told a Hong Kong businessman on Saturday that China's opening to the world would be a failure if capitalism took over, but that he did not foresee such a development.

"Under this policy, some capitalist stuff may get into our country," Mr. Deng told the businessman, Lord Kadoorie, who came to Beijing to sign a joint-venture agreement last Friday for China's first

nuclear power plant. "But the socialist force will become stronger."

Mr. Deng, who was quoted by the official Xinhua news agency, said: "Some people worry that China's open policy might lead to capitalism. If that should come true, it would mean the failure of our policy. We don't think that would happen."

He also said that China's policy of opening to the outside world would not change in this century or in the first half of the next.

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A Familiar President

This is a strangely calm moment in Washington. A president was sworn in Sunday, but because he is a second-term president and, more important, because he is Ronald Reagan, there was relatively little sense of drama or excitement. We say this only by way of noting an unmistakable air of familiarity and naturalness to the proceedings, and to the man.

We, all of us, know Ronald Reagan. We know him as an authentic individual personality at peace with his own strengths and limitations, as a man with remarkably little distracting pride, bias or bile, and as one who in his first four years delivered, or at least tried to deliver, what he had promised.

These qualities have not stifled all political debate in the land — far from it — but they have produced a pervasive mood of acceptance of his power. His supporters celebrate it, while most of those who did not support him in November grant the validity of his victory as a victory and not a fluke. This is in its way his biggest triumph of all.

It is worth recalling the tone in Washington four years ago. The president leaving the White House had won respect for some of his personal qualities and accomplishments (history will treat him better in years to come), but the consensus judgment was that he had failed to use the powers of the office decisively and consistently, and it had cost the country.

Who can forget the bitter-sweet resolution of the hostage crisis during the very moments that Mr. Reagan was taking his oath? He came down from the stand and it was a new situation: The country was hostage no more.

The more serious and credible thing, however, is that Mr. Reagan has largely sustained this spirit. Some of it, to be sure, he has done with mirrors. Five Americans are hostage today in Lebanon, where Mr. Reagan conspicuously invested and then insouciantly disinvested American prestige; neither for the five nor for the larger policy failure has he been taxed severely. Still, calls for a display of "will and

moral courage," in his words, have faded, chiefly because in the judgment of most people the president has displayed them. He was lucky, but he made a good part of his luck.

Four years ago, too, there was a widespread sense that Jimmy Carter had let a great sickness — inflation — seep through the country. Inflation was described by a dedicated Reaganite as "the transcendent issue of our times."

It seemed the result not merely of policy choices and international conditions but, again, of a shortfall of presidential resolve. Mr. Reagan's economic policies remain, deservedly, under sharp attack in many quarters. Yet it is undeniable that the substantial economic and social strains that still bedevil the United States are more easily handled within the traditional political context.

Oddly, the president has abdicated the usual presidential responsibility to stand at the economic helm. Given his genial bent for discredited economic theory, however, there is a certain cheer that he is taking a holiday. This is one of the astonishments of the Reagan presidency: Leadership is there, or seems to be there, even when it is not hooked up to policy.

Mr. Reagan entered the White House four years ago very much identified with one end of the political spectrum. Politically, his achievement has been to hold most of his original base, as disgruntled as parts of it may be, while gaining the acceptance, or at least the tolerance, of other quarters.

That he won bigger in 1984 than in 1980 is the most substantial tribute the system pays to this kind of performance. It suggests that, as bitterly as some have opposed him, he has succeeded in the large purpose of becoming president of more of the people. This he has done with an office that, before he held it, was said to be a shrinking cage for its successive inhabitants. Mr. Reagan has renewed the possibilities of the presidency.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Acclamation For a Master Of Illusion

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan had not only Washington but the world for his stage this past weekend. In the long history of the theater, no other actor ever had such a chance to play the triumphant hero before such an audience.

The capital has been stirring with the strains of "Hail to the Chief," and while nobody knows the words, everybody is singing the praises of the central character and counting his successes, forgetting all else.

In opposition to the theory of that distinguished philosopher, Leo Dur-oche, the president has proved that nice guys finish first; and also, in defiance of biblical prophecy, that life doesn't end, but can begin again, at threescore years and ten.

Mr. Reagan has demonstrated some other things: that the world of illusion is more popular than the brutal world of reality, and that the promise of success is almost as potent as success itself. The crowds in these snowy streets are full of his political critics, but nobody is mad at him, not even Tip O'Neill, the speaker of the House of Representatives. Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York was here the other day proclaiming that the president's re-election campaign was the most brilliant personal and political performance in memory.

There are many who think it was a triumph of television in a nation of watchers who prefer the superficial to the truth, but nobody is saying anything like that around here during the parades and the parties.

Even the newspapers that opposed Mr. Reagan's re-election and deplored many of his policies are getting out special inauguration editions proclaiming his amiable qualities.

He broke almost every rule in the political book and gets away with it. For example, he has almost wrecked the presidential news conference that the papers built up over 50 years, and he makes no effort to be ennobled in his partiality toward television, but this has not hurt him either.

The same is true of his diplomacy. No world leader, not even Winston Churchill at the height of his anger, ever addressed the Russians in such provocative terms as Ronald Reagan, but even his most venomous remarks are usually said with a smile, and, unlike most of his predecessors since Roosevelt, he has not allowed himself to become paranoid about his critics.

He did what every serious political leader should do: He came to power challenging the assumptions of the opposition. He not only challenged the Welfare State, but even gave the word "welfare" a bad name.

He vilified the Democrats for their policies of "tax and tax, spend and spend" but substituted his own policies of "borrow and borrow, spend and spend" and piled up more debt than any president in history.



Drawing by Steve Mendelson, The Washington Post

But he got the inflation rate way down, and as of his second Inauguration Day more than 108 million Americans, half of them women, have jobs. Somehow, he has managed to dramatize his successes and minimize his failures in the fields of human rights and human compassion.

It is in the field of personal relations and human psychology, however, that he has had his greatest triumphs. He caught the imagination of the people the way Dan Marino and Joe Montana did on their way to the Inauguration Day Super Bowl.

Watching the president and his lovely wife, the people feel that the play's the thing, that life can be beautiful and even if it isn't, Mr. Reagan says it may be later on.

This at least was the mood in the capital as the bands and hundreds of parade horses and tens of thousands of people lined the streets, tramping through the snow in the parks in a vast national festival.

Mr. Reagan did make a difference in the spiritual landscape of the nation, not through but despite the reli-

giosity of some of his leading supporters. He restored more hope and confidence, sometimes without substance, and he made even many skeptics feel that it was not unreasonable, though still highly disputable, that maybe, just maybe, his economic and defense policies would work.

There are many here who will insist that what we have seen in the last couple of years was not a great or even a competent administration, but a series of great performances that made the people feel better, leading to a spectacular victory and finally to the marching songs and romantic spark here in the capital.

For the time being it does not matter that theater has replaced government. What shook the people for a time was a vague sense of the ground shaking and of a grayness in the sky. Ronald Reagan has turned up the lights and the music, and for this corner of the world right now that is good enough. This week it will be "Hail to the Chief," next week it will be "hell to the chief," as usual.

The New York Times

Reagan at Midpoint: A Revived Presidency

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter limped out of the White House complaining of "the attrition of the presidency." Ronald Reagan, after his re-election, exulted: "It's only the beginning."

The two comments express a well-nigh universal perception that Mr. Reagan has revived a great office of state. But why has he been such a tonic for the job? And how long will the recovered presidency endure?

Personality explains much of the transformation. Unlike presidents from Franklin Roosevelt through John F. Kennedy, in the modern period, Mr. Reagan is by far the most attractive figure to serve in the White House since Mr. Kennedy. Face-to-face, he radiates charm. In public appearances, he beams with good will. Even when he talks tough, he is not threatening. So he attracts good feeling to himself, and much of it rubs off on the presidency.

Ability to communicate well with an audience of millions also counts for a lot. Lyndon Johnson was overbearing. A sinister element figured in everything Richard Nixon ever said. Gerald Ford bumbled. Mr. Carter, a moralist, never set clear priorities.

By comparison, Mr. Reagan has picked a very few themes — cutting taxes, shrinking government, standing up for America, and the old values. All of them command huge majorities to start; they are further enhanced by sophisticated marketing techniques. Then Mr. Reagan makes them his own priorities either in well-delivered speeches of sparkling prose, or, even better, by dramatic actions such as visiting the Normandy beaches on the 40th anniversary of D-Day.

Ideology reinforces clarity. Not many Americans share Mr. Reagan's enthusiasm for supply-side economics or the devil theory of Soviet communism. But a leader armed with such views gives the appearance of no-nonsense cold-turkeyism. Americans in recent years have come to prefer that kind of blind commitment to the ambiguous opportunism that marked the performance of most recent presidents.

Luck, never far from the fate of leaders, as Machiavelli reminds, made it safe to be ideological. Deaths in the Kremlin left Mr. Reagan untested by a solid Soviet leadership. The U.S. economy rebounded from the worst postwar recession with great force and at a time — 1983-84 — that put Mr. Reagan's somewhat dubious theories and performance beyond practical questioning.

But luck as Branch Rickey used to observe, is the "residue of design." A special feature of the Reagan administration has been a capacity to avoid getting hooked on long-term losers. One cannot imagine this president caught up in the tools of a Vietnam, or a Watergate, or a presidential pardon, or an Iranian hostage crisis. More than any past president I can

remember, Mr. Reagan has developed the trick of avoiding disaster.

The president himself is the visible part of the trick. As a skilled actor, never deeply involved in the substance of policy, he can change direction rapidly without giving the impression of change. Lebanon, of course, is the shining example. One day Mr. Reagan was insisting that a strong U.S. stand in Beirut was a test of the country's fidelity to allies ev-

The odds are good, at least for now, for a successful second term and a continuing glow around the presidency.

erywhere. The next day he ordered what amounted to an ignominious retreat. But he was off the hook. As it happened, the jumble of bits and pieces in Lebanon maintained a screen of confusion that covered the American bug-out.

Similar turnarounds took place less dramatically. Mr. Reagan went back on his enthusiasm for Taiwan in agreeing to a Chinese proposal that U.S. arms shipments to Taipei level off. He bowed to dovish opinion in toning down the anti-Soviet rhetoric of the first three years.

If acting skill is necessary up front, somewhere out of sight there is sensitive perception. Many White House staff people, notably James Baker, Michael Deaver and Richard Darman, were quick to spot banana peels and edge the president away.

Secondhand reports from the White House indicate that Nancy Reagan has been particularly allergic to developments that might make the president look bad. She evidently played a key role in the removal of Alexander Haig as secretary of state (because of Lebanon) and William Clark as national security adviser (because of Central America).

A weakening of this anti-disaster mechanism is one change already evident as the second Reagan administration takes shape. With the departure of Mr. Deaver, Mrs. Reagan has lost her main pipeline to the staff. Sensitivity to advance trouble is thus doubly diminished.

That falling-off could be important if the luck breaks. A Reagan administration that did nothing about closing the budget deficits could go over the cliff. But as the second term begins, the perils of high deficits, high interest rates and high trade imbalances are all too apparent. Opportunities are equally apparent. The administration is on the high road to arms control and tax reform. So the odds are good — until 1987 at least — for a successful second term and a continuing glow around the presidency.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Scorning the World Court

Strictly speaking, there being no world government, there is no such thing as world law. There is no parliament to write the law and no policeman to enforce it. Yet there sits this thing called the World Court, pretending for much of this century not only to adjudicate some disputes between governments but also to define some norms of international behavior and rights of nations, even some individuals. It is a strange but real institution.

The anomaly persists because without the pretense of world law, there can be, strictly speaking, no "rights" of the United States or other nations. At the borders where our laws stop and someone else's laws begin, there is a dangerous legal gap.

The gap can be as thin as a candy-striped guard rail or as wide as an ocean. Whatever its size, the gap is a realm of anarchy, of potential barbarity — except as nations voluntarily write contracts, or treaties, and submit to a higher order. This quest for higher order has been dignified with the name of international law. It, too, is strange but palpably useful.

Since observing such law is voluntary, so is submitting to the World Court that defines and applies it. Nations aspiring to live less like beasts in the jungle hesitantly submit to the court and try, by the force of their example, to prove that rational argument and codes of conduct can to some extent become a substitute for international pillage, piracy and murder. Until last week, the United States was one of this minority of nations.

Now, because it is ashamed of the rationale for its violence against Nicaragua, the United States has refused to defend itself, and in particular the mining of Nicaragua's harbors, before the World Court. Indeed, the Reagan administration sees profit in its penulthood. To play the bully, it reckons, may actually make

its violence more effective. And being the most powerful beast in the jungle, it thinks it loses little by thus diminishing the World Court.

But it is angrily striking at a great many things that are worth cherishing.

To have tried, even vainly, to justify the violence against Nicaragua before the court would have shown a decent respect for the opinions of mankind.

To have let a band of Nicaraguan Marxists challenge a superpower to a legal duel would have demonstrated honor and idealism to the multitudes who cynically equate the United States with that rapacious other superpower.

To have kept on flustering the pretenses of the court and of international law would have enhanced their authority, and cleared another tiny patch of the path out of the jungle.

To have submitted to the court's judgment, even with the possibility of later ignoring it, would have dramatized a yearning for a superior order in which peoples surrender their "sovereign" right to murder other peoples to the kinds of institutions they readily accept inside their frontiers.

Yes, there was a legitimate doubt whether Nicaragua had proper standing, under present rules, to bring this case before the World Court. And there is, always, a serious doubt whether all the court's judges are sufficiently independent of their governments' policies. It can also be argued that the court was never meant to have jurisdiction over warfare that at least one of the parties regards as an elemental right of self-defense.

Having made, and lost, the first of these points, the United States now merely asserts the others, and thumbs its nose at the court. The world will not be changed by this defiance. That is why it is wrong.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

V-E Day: A Proper Celebration

There is more than routine confusion and middle in the [British] government's reluctance to organize a celebration of the day when Nazi Germany was finally defeated. That day — May 8, 1945 — was, in Churchill's words, "a splendid moment in our great history and in our small lives." As a landmark in European history, the defeat of fascism must surely rank as a more important event than the Normandy landings, for the successful outcome of a great endeavor must be more significant than the means taken to achieve it.

Yet while the D-day anniversary was celebrated on a royal scale, V-E Day would have slipped by almost unnoticed in this country had it not been for pressure from the Social Democratic Party and subsequently from

many other groups. How can one account for this discrepancy? The first (rather cynical) answer is that President Reagan is not running for re-election this year. Second (and more important for the British government), the Soviet Union was not involved in the Normandy landings, but was very much involved with the victory in Europe against Nazi Germany.

It can surely do no harm to recall that the Soviet Union has not always been cast as our enemy and was actually our close ally within living memory. A way must be found to seize the opportunity before the Kremlin uses its reluctance as another stick with which to beat the West. The Russians have every right to take part in a joint celebration of a joint victory and a joint (and enduring) peace.

— The Observer (London)

FROM OUR JAN. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: U.S. Meat Boycott Gains Steam

NEW YORK — Fasting is coming into vogue as the best means of protesting against increased food prices. "Don't eat meat!" is the cry in the Middle and Western states. "Let's be vegetarians!" W.A. Rogers' cartoon in the New York Herald (on Jan. 20) shows an army of meat strikers assailing a cold storage house, on the roof of which is a horned giant, representing the Beef Trust, smiling at the demonstration. The anti-Beef Trust movement extends from Pennsylvania to the Rocky Mountains. New York, the New England States and most Southern States have not yet figured prominently in the campaign. Many States are pushing investigations into soaring food prices. It is predicted that unless conditions improve, millions will join the boycotts.

1935: Saving Face Through Chemistry

PARIS — Despite new literary admonitions of possible danger in fighting time with chemical warfare, there were ever so many ways of saving face — so many lotions, hormones, skin diets, muscle firmers, wrinkle smoothers, astringents, evening bases, luncheon creams, showerproof rouges, vanishing eyelashes, cocktail lips, carnage-colored talons? What would beauty be in the raw today? The preparation of the person for public view grows more scientific. Rarely in the past did ladies consent to proclaim their reliance upon beautifiers. Nor was it the custom in more glacial periods to make gifts of remedies for natural defects — no suitor of lace valentine days would have sent his mistress a jar of turd glands, a neck food or a kissproof lipstick.

Violence in India: What's Gone Wrong?

By N.M. Khilnani

NEW DELHI — For the world, 1984 may not have been the nightmare George Orwell predicted. But for India it was the most traumatic year since the partition riots. The land of Gandhi and Buddha has become a land of rampant violence and venomous dealings.

The 1983 massacres in Assam were a grim forewarning of what was to come, yet they did not impinge on the national conscience as much as they should have. To many Indians, the northeast seems remote and the issues confusing. Distance and complexity are often convenient shields against ugly reality.

But the killings, arson and looting last year in Delhi and elsewhere are something else. Reports of people being speared, hacked to death or shot with bows and arrows — as in Assam — sounded primitive and unreal. But what happened in India's capital will not be erased from memory for a long time.

People were dragged from vehicles or out of their homes, bludgeoned, then set afire. If, in early 1984, when Sikh terrorists were wreaking havoc in Punjab, the symbol of violence was the bullet, then in May in Delhi and elsewhere it was the law into his own hands. He learns to use a gun and brutally kills every member of the gang.

But it is not the brutality, which is bad enough, that is so worrying. What is worrying is the audience reaction. When this writer saw the

democratic system as never before.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's declaration in October after the attempt on her life — that what men of violence wanted was an end to democracy — should be kept in mind. Terrorism must not be allowed to separate political leaders from the people, the British leader said. Fortunately, Indira Gandhi's assassination has not deflected the country from its democratic path; elections were held on schedule last month. But the root causes of violence must be exposed and tackled.

Prime among them is the deteriorating machinery of law and order. One of last year's bigger hits in India was a film called "Aaj Ki Awaaz" (Today's Voice). It is the story of an idealistic young professor who moves to Bombay and dares to oppose a gang of hoodlums who terrorize his neighborhood. To intimidate him, the gang rapes his sister (who then commits suicide) and kills his mother before his eyes. Convinced that he cannot get justice from a corrupt police force and ineffective courts, he decides to take the law into his own hands. He learns to use a gun and brutally kills every member of the gang.

But it is not the brutality, which is bad enough, that is so worrying. What is worrying is the audience reaction. When this writer saw the

film, every time the hero railed against police corruption the audience burst into applause. When the hoodlums bit the dust, blood pouring, the audience cheered.

The hero, brought to trial, pleads that he was justified in murdering the gang members because he could not have obtained justice through the police and court system. Incredibly, the judge agrees, and frees him. That received the loudest applause.

Such reactions are not just danger signals. They are evidence of the rot. In some affluent parts of Delhi, residents have banded together and backed the formation of what amount to vigilante squads. Other citizens are acquiring guns — and there are plenty of them, licensed and illegal, floating around.

Other insidious elements have grown unchecked in Indian society. Corruption is widespread. There was a time when India took pride in being among the least corrupt of the developing nations. No longer.

Cynicism, callousness and, ultimately, violence are the logical outcome of such moral decay.

There are many causes of violence and the brutalization of society. Two world bodies, Earthscan and the International Institute for Environment and Development, have in recent reports linked the growing violence in many Third World countries to "environmental degradation" and the competition for a diminishing share of renewable



Drawing by Steve Mendelson, The Washington Post

resources. Their thesis is that factors such as soil erosion, deforestation, the rise in population, and migration to the cities create pressures that lead to political repression and violence. Thus the Punjab crisis, the Hindu-Muslim riots in Bihar and, more recently, the aftermath of Mrs. Gandhi's killing — are not unrelated to environmental woes.

Fortunately, an immense reservoir of idealism and compassion still

survives in India, particularly in the large number of volunteer social service organizations. The potential for good must be tapped, not just to put out the flames and heal the wounds, but to generate an ethos where violence and brutality have no place.

The writer, a consultant to the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Yalta Plus 40: A Path to a Larger Notion of Europe

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The big 40th anniversary being observed this year is that of V-E Day, the Allies' World War II victory in Europe over Nazi Germany. In the West, some of those planning the observance wish to stress the themes of peace and reconciliation in order to find a gracious role for the new Germany. Others would stress the aspect of Soviet-American wartime cooperation in the hope that some of it will rub off. It is a delicate exercise in political triangulation.

But there is a much more important 40th anniversary in 1985 — that of Yalta, the Crimean conference in February 1945 between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. V-E Day, after all, is over; its commemoration merely imparts a transient emotional thrust to selected memories.

Yalta has come down to us as the symbol of what some call the betrayal of Eastern Europe but which better deserves to be called the division of Europe between Soviet and American spheres. The result is the living scene. Commemoration of the event

that produced it has a potential for launching a set of ideas directed at healing and reunifying Europe, without loss to either great power.

Precisely this ambitious goal has been defined by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser. In a seminal, deeply humane article in Foreign Affairs, and in other forums, he has been waging something of a campaign to put the purposeful revision of Yalta back on the political agenda of East and West for the next 10 or 20 or more years.

Some will say that the Polish-born Mr. Brzezinski is just looking for a way to stick it to the Russians and, after that, to the Germans.

They are wrong. Mr. Brzezinski is locating Poland in the single comprehensive Europe of common culture and history that existed for hundreds of years before Yalta. It is that large and ennobling idea of Europe, free of domination by outside powers, that Mr. Brzezinski is attempting now to recall and to renew.

Mr. Brzezinski is a hard-liner. But he understands, as Europeans do, that nothing "European" can flourish and endure in Eastern Europe that Soviet officials see as cutting across their vital interests. This leads him to policy prescriptions that take legitimate Soviet interests into account.

Most people assume that Europe is divided and will stay so indefinitely — and that, given the specter of a reunited Germany, it is better that way. To the extent that such people envisage change, they leave it up to some vague and automatic process of history. The notion that policy can make a major difference is not part of the political lexicon.

Mr. Brzezinski thinks otherwise. He believes that the division of Europe is untrue to history and destiny and that, furthermore, it is unstable. It locks the Soviet Union and the United States into a confining and dangerous competition that neither can win and both have reason to end. This is his strategy for the West:

1. Repudiate, as early as next month, "Yalta's burden" of the partition of Europe, and proclaim the ideal of an independent, nonthreatening, self-expressing Europe.

2. Reconfirm the 1975 Helsinki Accords, useful instruments of the European idea, in order to provide reassurance that the existing territorial frontiers are permanent.

3. Draw East Europeans into participation in all-European bodies on every matter possible.

4. Have West Europeans — not Americans — take over providing aid to East Europeans struggling peacefully, for political emancipation.

5. Shrink the U.S. role and enlarge the European role in conventional defense — not in spite of but as a deliberate strategy to promote a Europe "less in conflict" with Moscow.

Mr. Brzezinski's idea is not beyond criticism, but it tackles the whole of a large question that most others address only in parts and it offers a path from here to there: from Yalta to Europe as it could be again.

The Washington Post

LETTER

A Mideast Solution

Fadi Khaled Agha, in his letter of Jan. 12, commented on my statement (in "A Mideast Solution Must Come in the UN," Dec. 24) that the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East must be pursued in the Security Council of the United Nations.

He said that he doubted that "the Israeli government is able or willing to achieve any kind of trade-off with Israel's Arab neighbors."

It is because I believe that neither side is able or willing to give way that I have advocated reference to the Security Council. In 1967 we achieved a unanimous agreement in the Council. We should surely make another endeavor now.

If we wait for agreement between the two sides, we shall wait till disaster strikes. The response to national confrontation should surely be international intervention. The Security Council has the opportunity and the obligation and the means to work for a fair solution.

HUGH CARADON, London.

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Highs, Lows Forecast for Reagan Foreign Policy

By Don Podesta

WASHINGTON — The agreement to renew U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations has improved President Ronald Reagan's standing in the eyes of Western Europe and opens a new chapter in relations with Moscow.

But in the rest of the world, according to reports by Washington Post correspondents, the outlook for President Reagan's second term brightens or dims according to regional problems and points of contention.

For Western Europeans, the renewed U.S.-Soviet talks have removed or at least reduced one of the most likely sources of friction within the Atlantic alliance.

Western Europeans, while generally supporting Mr. Reagan's first-term commitment to strengthening Western defenses, were disturbed by what they saw as his lack of sophistication in world affairs and his administration's seeming inability to conduct serious negotiations with Moscow.

Added to this was the specific concern of Britain and France, the two West European countries with independent nuclear deterrents, over President Reagan's plans for constructing a strategic defense system in space.

French and British leaders fear that their nuclear forces would lose credibility if the two superpowers push ahead with deployment of such anti-missile systems. A related worry is that defense of the United States would no longer be coupled with that of Western Europe.

By agreeing at least to discuss space weapons with the Soviet Union, the administration has defused the Europeans' immediate concern and made it less likely that Moscow will succeed in its presumed aim of driving a wedge between the allies on the subject.

The most vociferous supporter in Europe of a second Reagan term has been Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. In a major foreign policy speech shortly after President Reagan's re-election, she congratulated Americans for proving "once again something which I believe to be as true of politics as it is of television: All the best programs run for more than one series."

Comments by other West European leaders on Mr. Reagan's re-election have been more guarded and, in many cases, colored by fears that the U.S. economy might run into difficulty during the second term.

Raymond Barre, a former French prime minister, said he hoped President Reagan would succeed in reducing "the deficit, whose consequences could be serious for the international economy as well as the American economy. I hope that the dollar, which is un-

doubtedly the international currency at present, will enjoy a great stability, which is indispensable for the harmonious development of international trade."

Before the Geneva meetings, Moscow seemed dubious about prospects for any new stances by the Reagan administration. Now, however, both sides appear to have summoned the political will to move to the next stage in their relations. While not wholly persuaded of Mr. Reagan's credentials as a true believer in arms control, many Soviet officials clearly are relieved that, if nothing else, both sides are talking again.

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said in Geneva: "The entire world knows well that the situation in the world as a whole largely depends on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations." Now, he said, "a certain step has been made in establishing a dialogue between our two countries."

Soviet analysts question President Reagan's part in this latest development. Shortly after the election, one analyst in Moscow wondered whether Mr. Reagan would seek a new role as peace-maker for his last term.

"If he has such ambitions to get in the history books in this way, that is one thing," the analyst said. "Whether his advisers permit him, or whether he will use his ambition for foolish things, that is another."

Following are some problems and prospects, by region, for foreign policy and relations under President Reagan's second term:

Latin America

The administration is expected to continue and possibly intensify efforts to combat leftist revolutionary forces, according to government officials, but they expect Congress to restrain him.

Nicaragua's Sandinist leaders repeatedly have said that President Reagan is preparing for direct military intervention in Nicaragua. But political observers in Managua, including U.S. and West European diplomats, said these allegations seemed aimed primarily at rallying domestic and international support.

The administration has said it will not accept consolidation of a Marxist-Leninist government in Nicaragua but has never made clear how far it would go if the Sandinists do not respond to U.S. pressure to move toward democracy, curb a reported arms buildup and reduce links with the Soviet bloc.

The administration's policy is expected to become clearer in the spring after Congress decides whether to resume aid to Nicaraguan anti-government guerrillas. The administration has pledged to

push hard to restore the funding, cut off by Congress last May.

As part of a possible hardening of policy against Nicaragua, the administration reportedly was considering steps to reduce trade, increase the U.S. military presence around it and downgrade diplomatic relations.

In El Salvador, officials expressed hope that continued U.S. support for President José Napoleón Duarte would enable the government to end the five-year civil war with leftist guerrillas. They said continued U.S. military and economic aid was crucial to give the government the upper hand in peace talks or wear down rebels in the field if negotiations failed.

Regardless of the outcome of talks begun between the Salvadoran government and guerrillas in October, the administration is expected to maintain assistance to the government. Though Washington might look for new ways to aid the government — by expanding U.S. intelligence-gathering activities, for example — President Reagan is not expected to introduce troops or otherwise dramatically increase U.S. involvement.

Although the region has been undergoing a political transition to democratic government, the major exception is Chile, where President Augusto Pinochet's government has resisted U.S. and domestic pressure for liberalization. The Reagan administration has been forced in Chile to modify its "silent diplomacy" strategy of improving relations with military governments while quietly seeking change.

During the next four years, some Chilean opposition leaders predicted, Santiago could become a major trouble spot in Latin America if the country continued its course toward violent internal conflict. The Reagan administration, they contend, has proved unable to respond effectively to the crisis, clinging to hopes of gradual movement by General Pinochet toward democracy.

Africa

President Reagan's inauguration means a continuation of the "constructive engagement" policy toward South Africa that many Africans view as heavily favoring the white-ruled government there. It also means Washington will cling to its insistence that independence for the South African-controlled territory of South-West Africa, or Namibia, be linked to withdrawal of the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in neighboring Angola.

Nonetheless, there are signs that the U.S. Congress could make the next four years considerably less favorable to South Africa now that conservative Republicans are joining congressional liberals in de-

manding U.S. pressure on Pretoria to change its policies of racial separation.

Economic sanctions are likely to be approved by Congress this year in some form — as a bill to ban sale of South African gold coins in the United States, curtailment of bank loans or a mandatory code of conduct for U.S. companies doing business in South Africa. The administration has made clear its opposition to these measures, but President Reagan may face a difficult choice if a sanctions bill passes with bipartisan support.

Elsewhere, African policy is expected to follow the same track, with such U.S. allies as Sudan, Somalia and Kenya receiving the bulk of military and economic aid. With its aggressive promotion of free enterprise, the administration is riding a wave of popularity in much of Africa, where two decades of socialist rhetoric and economic centralization have largely failed.

Diplomats including Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, have made clear that the United States will increasingly direct aid toward countries that seek to increase incentives to private farmers and other budding capitalists. That could mean more money for such nations as Zaire, Zambia and Mozambique, all of which seek to inject new blood into torpid, bureaucratically stifled economies.

One exception is Ethiopia, which, despite its Marxist government and pro-Soviet stance, is to receive a \$150 million to help combat famine. The food will serve to underwrite the administration's claims that it does not play politics with hunger.

Relations with Zimbabwe are likely to remain chilly. Some analysts predict that the U.S. aid commitment to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government will continue to decline.

Although many in Congress and the administration might like to write off Mr. Mugabe and his socialist rhetoric, others argue that he presides over one of Africa's few economically viable nations and that, after investing nearly \$300 million in U.S. aid over the past four years, it would be foolish for the administration to withdraw all of its support.

The Middle East

President Reagan remains a friend and benefactor of Israel, and there are no major conflicts between the two countries.

The search for agreement in Lebanon appears to be the area of Arab-Israeli affairs in which the United States has the smallest role. Israel's hopes for a negotiated troop-withdrawal agreement with Lebanon have just about vanished,

and U.S. influence in Syria is limited and not likely to induce Damascus to help break the stalemate.

Israel's first priority in its relationship with the United States is to receive more aid and, although Israeli leaders may not obtain all of the nearly \$5 billion they are seeking over the next 18 months, they are going to try.

Mr. Reagan also will face new requests for increased aid and arms sales from moderate Arab states, particularly Egypt and Saudi Arabia. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, both scheduled to visit Washington early in the new term, are likely to press President Reagan to deal with Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization and to sell arms to Jordan, despite Israeli opposition.

A basic problem for President Reagan will be how to deal with pressure from Arab allies for U.S. action on the Palestinian question, which they still regard as a major problem for their security. They worry that Mr. Reagan has given the Middle East and Palestinian peace talks a lower priority, and they fear growing violence and terrorism in the next four years.

Asia and the Pacific

Trade questions are at center stage in relations with Japan, whose dominant business and political establishment welcomed President Reagan's re-election and talks of further strengthening ties with the United States, easily its most important bilateral relationship.

The most serious problem for U.S.-Japanese relations is trade imbalance, which was the focus of talks between Mr. Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone this month in Los Angeles. The meeting produced general pledges to work together rather than specific measures.

Japan wants to see U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks succeed. Although Japan has no nuclear weapons of its own, the Soviet Union is



Some of the 350 residents of Ballyporeen, Ireland, ancestral home of President Ronald Reagan, celebrate his inauguration. They hold a flag that once flew over the White House and which was given to the village after Mr. Reagan visited the town last summer.

believed to have targeted large numbers of land-based and submarine-launched missiles on the country and its U.S. bases. Japan would welcome a reduction of that threat.

U.S. diplomats in India speak enthusiastically about opportunities for improved relations between the two countries. However, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is at least publicly steering a middle course, promising to strengthen relations with the United States and the Soviet Union and expecting no major tilt in either direction.

Pakistan figures prominently in the equation, and Indian Foreign Ministry sources say that efforts will not slacken to have the United States scale back armament of Pakistan, with which India has fought three wars since gaining independence 37 years ago.

Pakistan's principal concern will be uninterrupted implementation

of the five-year, \$3.2-billion military and economic assistance package. It was granted after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, when Pakistan began to be seen in Washington as a front-line state against Soviet expansion.

With President Reagan's re-election, Pakistani officials have been sanguine about continued U.S. backing, which also has included more than \$350 million in cash, food and relief supplies to nearly three million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan. That does not include funds reportedly used for covert military aid to Afghan insurgents fighting Soviet troops.

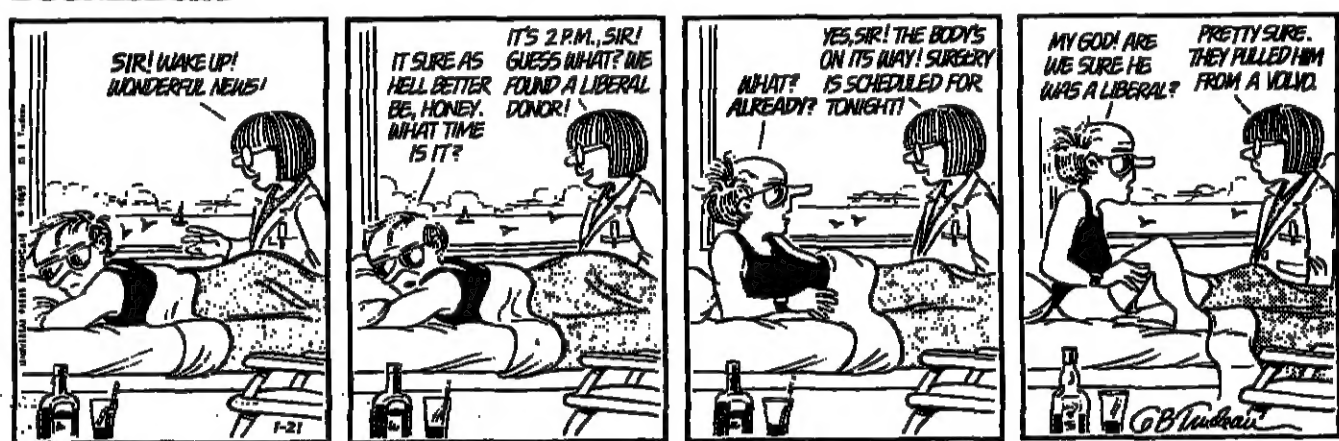
U.S. relations with the Philippines will depend on the outcome of local elections this year and a scheduled 1987 presidential election. Regardless of whether President Ferdinand E. Marcos remains in power, the United States will

face problems because of the presence there of two U.S. military bases. The current accord governing U.S. use of the bases expires in 1991, and alternatives may be needed if a government that wants to remove them takes power.

Opposition to the bases appears to be growing along with increasing public acceptance of the radical Communist Party of the Philippines and its military wing, the New People's Army. A moderate group of opposition presidential contenders has endorsed a platform calling for removal of the bases.

In New Zealand, the United States faces a Labor government ban on visits by nuclear-powered ships and those carrying nuclear weapons. It is the only such ban by a U.S. ally but has implications for other U.S. alliances.

DOONESBURY



YEAR END REPORT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE TO ITS READERS AND ADVERTISERS

1984 was a year of exceptional growth and development for the International Herald Tribune. This report is written to share some highlights of that year with our readers and advertisers, in a spirit of deep appreciation for your interest and support.

The most important fact about the IHT in 1984 was that circulation continued to grow at a remarkable rate — the most encouraging growth, in fact, in our history. In the course of the year, daily circulation surged past 170,000 copies per day (distributed in 164 countries) and the average daily sale surpassed 160,000 copies. Circulation in Asia — where we began printing just four years ago — now exceeds 25,000 copies daily.

Overall, the paper's circulation has grown by 6 percent in the past year and by more than 20 percent since 1980. Some 60 airlines now buy more than 35,000 copies every day, evidence of the paper's continuing importance to the global business traveler.

Meanwhile, our regular subscribers continued to renew their subscriptions at a rate exceeding 80 percent, a vote of confidence for which we are most grateful.

New research concerning our readers shows them to be affluent (\$79,400 average family income), educated (88 percent hold at least one university degree) and influential (72 percent hold management positions). This research was based on a reader questionnaire printed in the newspaper and tabulated by an independent research company. We were en-



couraged when nearly 12,000 readers returned their questionnaires, providing an unusually broad sample of our daily audience.

Advertising aimed at this important audience has also been climbing, with 1984 sales increasing by 23 percent over 1983. Once again, this was the best growth in many years.

As readers have undoubtedly noticed, there was a marked increase in the use of four-color and spot-color advertising in the IHT in 1984 — by more than 75 percent over 1983. Classified advertising, where advertisers depend on fast results, also increased significantly.

We believe this growth in readership and in advertising support ultimately reflects our progress in two other areas: our editors' efforts to produce an increasingly valuable newspaper, and the efforts of our circulation and production team to make that paper available to readers in more places on a more timely basis.

Concerning the newspaper itself, an expanded team of editors and writers has helped us not only to increase the scope of our coverage but also to preserve and advance the IHT's reputation for accurate and balanced reporting.

One of the biggest editorial expansions in 1984 was the new "Personal Investing" sec-

tion, now appearing on the second Monday of each month and designed to help our readers look beyond national boundaries as they make their savings and investment decisions.

Other editorial advances ranged from regular new columns on "International Management" and "The European Economic Community" to a substantial increase in our listings of international sports results. A new "American Topics" column, appearing on Mondays and Saturdays, provides a fuller sense of American society. The winter and summer Olympics and the American political campaign were topics for expanded news coverage, and once again this year our editors produced more than 60 special reports on a wide range of countries and industries.

On the delivery front, the IHT's technological expansion continued with the start-up of our seventh facsimile printing site in May, this one in Marseille. International Herald Tribune copies now reach the South of France and Spain earlier than ever as a result. To mention one example, the IHT's arrival time in Madrid is now 8:30 A.M. (coming from Marseille by truck and then plane) compared to 12:30 P.M. when the paper was



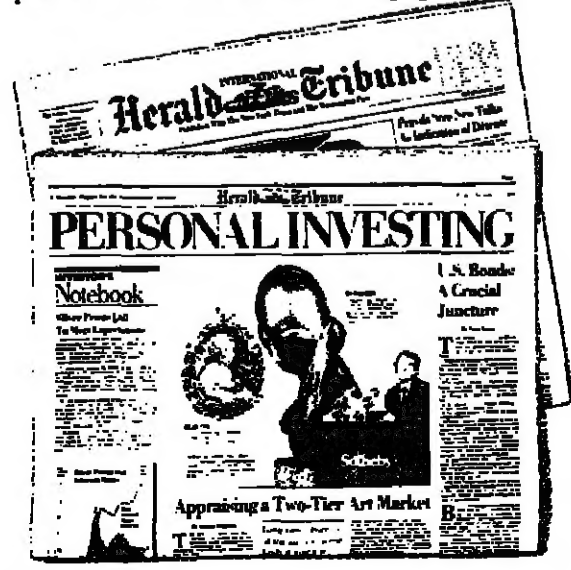
flown from Paris. Further new printing sites are under consideration.

Other IHT activities in 1984 included five well-attended conferences, with speakers ranging from U.S. Vice President George Bush to Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares. And new guides to European travel and Paris food joined the growing IHT book list.

On all these fronts and others, we hope to make further advances in the year ahead. But that will require your continued help. Your decisions — to read this newspaper and to place your advertising in its pages — ultimately determine the pace of our advance. That is why it is so important for us to feel in touch with you, sharing information about the newspaper with you, and learning from you about your reactions and interests. So keep in touch — you can be sure that your letters to us are carefully read and noted.

With thanks again and very best wishes,
Lee W. Huebner
Publisher

Lee W. Huebner



1984/160,000
1983/153,571
1982/144,891
1981/132,280
1980/128,27

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1985

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EUROBONDS

Managing Syndicates Profit
From Low Short-Term Rates

By CARL GEWIRTZ

PARIS — Undaunted by the substantial volume of unsold Eurodollar bonds still on their shelves, bankers launched another \$1.13 billion worth of dollar bonds last week bearing terms that were about as aggressive as those on the previously unsold paper.

Underwriters can afford such bravado for two reasons. Many of the fixed-coupon issues generate hidden commissions because the banks arrange a private parallel transaction whereby the issuer swaps the debt for something else. These extra commissions, of course, are only earned by the one or two banks that bring the swap partners together.

But all members of the managing syndicate can earn extra profits thanks to their current easy access to cheap money to finance their bond holdings. A bank last week had to pay only 8 1/2 percent (calculated on an annual basis) for one-week Eurodollars to finance the purchase of bonds bearing annual coupons of close to 11 percent.

This mismatching of assets and liabilities admittedly is risky because if short-term rates suddenly explode, the profit would become a loss. But this is a low risk, as the Federal Reserve currently is seen as providing ample money-market liquidity to keep short-term rates at least steady if not declining.

The low short-term rates are underpinning the whole market, asserts Julian Jacobson of Kidder, Peabody Securities. Thus, while bonds are trading at two to three points below the official offering price — traditionally the cause for angry recriminations between banks usually resulting in higher coupons on subsequent issues — underwriters may still be earning a profit.

In fact, there was no such bickering last week and the mood among professionals was cautiously optimistic. The reason: investors were beginning to nibble at the new issues, spurred by the belief that interest rates may be driven lower because the U.S. economy appears to be recovering from the third-quarter slowdown much more modestly than had been expected.

EARLY last week, the government reported that December retail sales, which most analysts had predicted would rise, actually fell and that industrial production that month rose less rapidly than had been forecast. The real improvement in market sentiment, however, occurred late Thursday when the Fed reported a \$2.1-billion increase in the money supply — less than half the amount most analysts had expected.

As a result, there were substantial sales of dollar bonds Friday and managers were breathing easier about the heavy inventory they had accumulated in the first two weeks of the year.

BP Finance, which offered \$150 million of seven-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/4 percent, was one of the principal targets of investors. The attraction was enhanced by the fact that the British oil company had not tapped the Eurobond market in nearly 20 years.

L.M. Ericsson was another name that would be expected to excite investors, but the terms on its \$100 million of three-year notes — a coupon of 10 1/2 percent and a premium issue price of 100 1/2 — were a touch too stingy. While the notes ended the week at a relatively modest discount of 99 1/2, the price was not a true measure of market sentiment as lead manager Citicorp was actively supporting the price.

By contrast, late Friday, Elf-Aquitaine offered \$100 million of four-year notes bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent priced at par. Japanese issuers remained active and split into two classes — those that could be easily sold into Japan and those that could not. Paper issued by parent companies can be taken into domestic portfolios without falling into the Ministry of Finance guidelines on the purchase of foreign securities. As a result, C. Itoh sold \$100 million of seven-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent and Mitsubishi sold at par \$200 million of 10-year, 10 1/4 percent bonds and \$100 million of seven-year, 10 1/4 percent notes.

While Japanese institutions have been willing to accept such low coupons for unlimited access to dollar securities, bankers report the demand is definitely slackening — in part because so much paper already has been purchased and in part because of rumors that the ministry is studying whether to plug this loophole in its guidelines.

Securities houses and city banks are not permitted to issue (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Carbide
Directors
Are Sued

Payment Asked
For Stock Losses

Reuters

NEW YORK — A lawsuit has been filed against 18 board members of the Union Carbide Corp., alleging that the failure to prevent the accidental discharge of poisonous gas from the company's plant in Bhopal, India, was a breach of their duties.

The lawsuit was filed in U.S. District Court in Manhattan by Northcoast Corp. of Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, which owns an undisclosed amount of Union Carbide common stock.

The suit said that as a result of the fatal Dec. 3 leak, the value of the company's common stock outstanding had declined by \$960.6 million.

Union Carbide stock, which fell to \$32.75 from \$64.125 after the news of the Bhopal disaster, rose \$1 Friday to close on the New York Stock Exchange at \$38.75.

Each board member, the suit said, "participated in errors and omissions and caused the company great damage." The suit asks the court to direct each individual to repay the company for the damages it sustained.

The suit alleges that the board members failed to heed a 1982 survey revealing serious equipment and safety problems at the Bhopal pesticide plant. After the leak, Union Carbide said that most of the problems cited in the report had been resolved by late June.

More than 2,000 people died when a cloud of toxic methyl isocyanate gas escaped from the Bhopal pesticide plant owned by Union Carbide, a \$9-billion multinational conglomerate based in Danbury, Connecticut.

Carbide Stock Purchased
Earlier, Paul Richter of the Los Angeles Times reported from New York:

The Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas, disclosed Friday that it had bought the equivalent of 5.4 percent of the stock of Union Carbide.

Union Carbide said in a statement that it was "pleased that sophisticated investors such as the Bass interests have recognized the investment value of Union Carbide stock."

The company said that it had "been informed directly that the Bass interests purchased the stock only for investment purposes."

In a filing required by the Securities and Exchange Commission, an investment group including Bass Brothers Enterprises Inc. and members of the Bass family said that it had been buying the shares since Dec. 11 at prices ranging from \$34.06 to \$38.55 a share.

Their holdings are equivalent to 3.85 million shares.

Several analysts agreed that, although the Bass family has taken part in several publicized takeovers, it was unlikely that they were assembling stock in hopes of gaining control of the company.

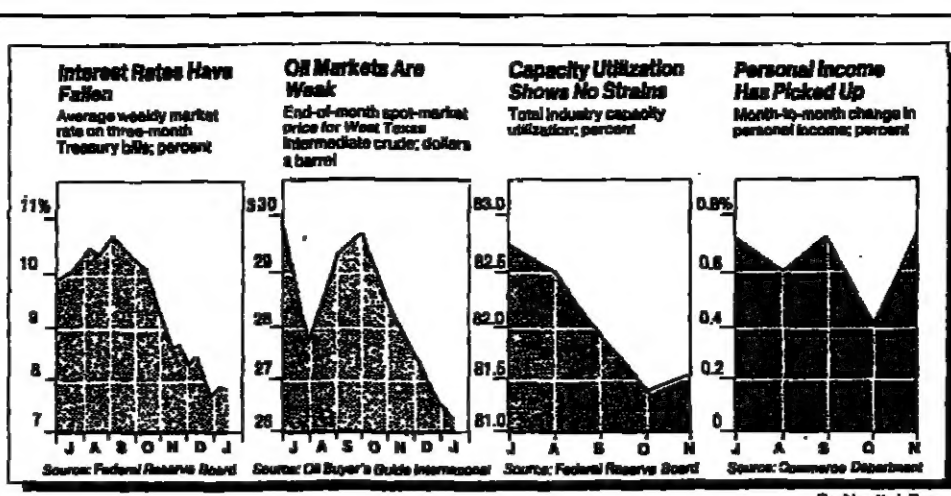
The strike began after midnight Friday when contract talks broke down. It involves 11,000 to 12,000 employees at plants in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Tennessee and parts-distribution centers in Georgia, Texas, Minnesota and Kansas, said a company spokesman, Bill Greenhill.

The job action had no immediate impact because all production operations scheduled for Friday were nearly completed before midnight, Mr. Greenhill said. Most plants normally are closed on weekends.

The main issue in dispute was International Harvester's refusal to restore benefit concessions as it had promised during negotiations in 1982, said Bill Cassavene, a UAW vice president who heads the union's bargaining team.

The company asked the union in 1982 to give up \$100 million in benefits, including a \$2.20-an-hour cost-of-living adjustment.

The company announced in November that it would sell its agricultural-equipment-manufacturing operations to Tenneco Inc. for \$430 million and posted its first quarterly profit in four years in the quarter ended Nov. 30. However, it also reported its fifth consecutive annual loss in December.



Business Outlook for U.S. in 1985
Brightens as Indicators Improve

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Economists' perceptions of business prospects for this year have brightened substantially, only months after growth nearly stalled and experts were predicting a painfully slow start for 1985.

"There are lots of reasons to feel good," said Charles B. Riedler, chief economist at Du Pont Co.

"The economy is stronger than at any time in the last five years," said Arthur Levitt Jr., chairman of the American Stock Exchange.

"If you kind of back off and look at where we are, not just at the monthly numbers, we're looking real good," said William C. Dunkelberg of the National Federation of Independent Business.

The new optimism among economists goes beyond the government's parade of monthly statistical reports on inflation, growth, industrial activity, construction, retail sales, foreign trade and the like.

The reports for November and those announced to date for December have taken a decidedly positive turn or showed signs of eventual improvement.

More important than the movement of the indicators themselves are changes that economists cite in some of the forces that drive the indicators, some of which are only now beginning to work their way into the monthly data. Economists cite four in particular:

• A change in behavior of the Federal Reserve Board, the government's independent central bank, which is widely blamed for adding to the severity of the 1981-82 recession by encouraging the high interest rates that have plagued the economy since 1979. Since last summer, however, many interest rates have dropped about three percentage points.

• The inability of the Middle East oil countries to avert a new decline in world oil prices. Rising oil prices in the mid-1970s and in 1979 were a leading cause of inflation and the recessions. Sharp declines two years ago and signs of new declines are having a bullish effect.

• The absence of the kind of pressures that normally portend rising inflation and then a recession, such as shortages of workers, constraints on industry's capacity to meet growing demands for its goods, sharply rising demand for loans from consumers and businesses, and rising prices of raw materials.

• General good feeling among consumers, whose spending accounts for nearly two-thirds of all the activity in the economy. Their incomes continue to rise and they are keeping their debts under control.

A few economists qualify their forecasts with fears that the annual \$200-billion federal budget deficits could set off a burst of speculative selling of the dollar and with it an eruption of interest rates and inflation.

But they have been sounding such warnings for three years and the economy continues to grow. Accordingly, even those fears are subsiding.

Late last summer, and into the fall, many economists thought they saw the end of the expansion, largely because of an unexpected collapse of the consumer spending that led the economy out of the recession. In constant 1972 dollars, the spending growth rate, in annual terms, narrowed to 0.7 percent in the third quarter of the year, from 7.9 percent in the second quarter.

Economists speculate now that the consumers had been discouraged by interest rates, which had climbed about two percentage points from the start of 1984 to a peak in June. Businesses, which had expected higher demand, suddenly saw their orders collapse.

That and the strike by the United Auto Workers union at the General Motors Corp. in September helped drive the economy down to a growth rate of (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Renault Chief's
Removal Is Said
To Be Sought

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius is seeking the removal of Bernard Hanon as chairman of Renault, the ailing state-owned automaker, a senior French government official said Sunday.

Record losses last year were cited as chief among a combination of political and economic reasons for Mr. Fabius' decision. Renault recorded losses of about 9 billion francs (\$925.9 million) last year, the largest ever by a French company. It had losses of 1.57 billion francs in 1983 and 1.28 billion francs in 1982.

If, as is likely, Mr. Fabius' decision is carried out Tuesday at a Renault board meeting, it would be the first time since the Socialist government came to power in the spring of 1981 that it has dismissed the chairman of a state-owned industrial company.

Mr. Hanon, who holds master and doctorate degrees from New York's Columbia University, has spent his entire career with Renault. He was named to head the company in 1981, and his term as chairman was renewed indefinitely last May.

The senior government officials said that a successor, Georges Besse, now the chairman of Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann SA, a nationalized metallurgical company, has already accepted an offer by Mr. Fabius to replace Mr. Hanon.

The offer was one of several recent moves that were kept secret — including from Mr. Hanon — until they were reported Saturday in Le Matin, a Paris daily.

The official said that the decision to replace Mr. Hanon had the full backing of President Francois Mitterrand, who hinted at the impending move in a television interview last Wednesday.

"Renault poses a serious problem which must be solved within the next few days," Mr. Mitterrand had said in the interview.

"We needed a quick solution in light of Renault's heavy losses and the need for a recovery program, and the fact that Mr. Hanon has not done a very good job," the senior official said Sunday. He spoke on the condition that he not be identified.

The official said that several steps were required before Mr. Hanon could be removed. These include approval by the 18-member board of Renault, which is scheduled to meet Tuesday.

Mr. Hanon, who returned from New York on Sunday, declined to comment on the government's decision. Sources close to him said that he will vigorously defend himself at the board meeting.

The senior government official said that Mr. Hanon first received news of the change by telephone early Saturday in New York, where he was attending a board meeting of American Motors Corp. in which Renault owns a 46.4-percent share.



Bernard Hanon



Georges Besse

After an aide read him the article in Le Matin, Mr. Hanon expressed "deep surprise," and said that he had not received the slightest indication from the government that his job might be in jeopardy.

AMC executives in New York said later that they were "particularly shocked" by the fact that key management decisions affecting a corporation in France were being taken by its highest political leaders.

Mr. Hanon's removal appears to be certain, since the government dominates the voting on the Renault board, and needs only a simple majority to evict him. Six members represent government ministries and six, including Mr. Hanon, represent the company or are outsiders named by the government.

The union leaders are expected to protest new layoffs that Mr. Besse is planning, according to company and government sources. About 10,000 people could be laid off in France in 1985, in addition to the 5,000 jobs that were shed in 1984, Renault now has a work force of 98,000 in France.

Mr. Besse is credited for a rapid turnaround in Pechiney's results after it was nationalized two years ago.

Chairman of Spanish Bank Resigns

Reuters

MADRID — Alejandro Albert Solis, the chairman of Banco Hispano Americano, has resigned amid uncertainty over a 40-billion-peseta (\$227.5-million) rescue package the bank is negotiating with the Bank of Spain.

A statement by Banco Hispano Americano late Friday said Mr. Albert submitted his resignation to the board for health reasons. It denied news reports that the Bank of Spain would place its own candidate in the chairmanship to tighten control over the bank.

Banco Hispano Americano, Spain's third-largest bank, has said it requires at least 40 billion pesetas to bail out its loss-making subsidiary, Banco Urquijo-Union.

As a result of mounting financial troubles, Banco Hispano Americano in December became the first major Spanish bank to forego a dividend payout.

The cost of shoring up Banco Urquijo last year cost Banco Hispano Americano a substantial drop in before-tax profit, which fell to 110 million pesetas in 1984, from 13.5 billion the previous year.

Last year, the bank set aside its entire gross operating income of 25.5 billion pesetas to refloat Banco Urquijo.

A further setback came in October when the government blocked the bank's sale of Carbonell y Compania de Cordoba SA to Lesieur SA of France.

Lesieur had agreed to pay four billion pesetas for Carbonell, Spain's top producer of olive oil.

The bank itself holds about three billion pesetas of Explosivos Rio Tinto debt, while four billion is owed to Banco Urquijo.

Banco Hispano Americano assumed an added 50-billion-peseta financial burden last year when it acquired two banks belonging to the expropriated Rumasa holding company.

A further setback came in October when the government blocked the bank's sale of Carbonell y Compania de Cordoba SA to Lesieur SA of France.

Lesieur had agreed to pay four billion pesetas for Carbonell, Spain's top producer of olive oil.

UAW Strikes
Over Benefits
At Harvester

U.S. Mayors Seek Foreign Investors

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mayors of America's larger cities have opened ambitious campaigns to lure foreign investors in an effort to offset their domestic economic woes.

The mayors are traveling to Europe and Asia to bring foreign capital to their cities, which are often hard pressed by a loss of jobs and governmental aid. In return, they are promising would-be investors economic, cultural and social advantages.

This pattern of looking for foreign investors emerged in interviews with more than two dozen mayors at the midwinter conference of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, which ended Saturday.

Scores of foreign investors that have spent billions of dollars in U.S. cities, in a trend that has gained momentum in recent years, "It's a realization on the part of the mayors that we live in a global society with a global economy, and there is money to be invested," said Mayor Ernest M. Morial of New Orleans, the conference president.

The organization has initiated an "Invest in America's Cities" program, and sponsors annual visits by mayors to Zurich, Switzerland, and Hong Kong, where they try to sell their cities' virtues to European and Asian business executives.

Many cities seek foreign investors on their own. Kenneth Lipper, New York's deputy mayor for finance and economic development, visited China and Hong Kong in July and said that, as a result, the National Bank of China planned to open a branch in the city.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank recently opened a skyscraper at Fifth Avenue and 59th Street in Manhattan, and several Hong Kong textile companies want to open a joint facility in Brooklyn, to avoid limits on textile imports, Mr. Lipper said.

The mayors have found that foreign investors are interested in more than economic factors.

"We talk to them about the quality of life in New Orleans," Mr. Morial said. "We are an international city. We have an abundance of energy, a port, access to the heartland of America by way of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. We have a good supply of manpower, and a city government that's enthusiastic about their coming, and will help package their financing."

The quality of a city's schools also is important to some foreign investors.

"The Japanese told us right off the bat that in science and math, if their kids stayed in American high schools and returned to Japan for college, they'd be two or three years behind," said Mayor Roger O. Parment of South Bend, Indiana.

Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. of Washington said that one of his goals was to persuade foreign investors that the nation's capital was more than a one-industry town. He said the city has approved legislation that made it easier for foreign bankers to work in Washington.

"We're very aggressive in trying to attract international investors," said the mayor, who recently visited Peking, Seoul and Bangkok.

Mayor Raymond L. Flynn of Boston said that when a new development, Lafayette Place, was being planned, "we put out the word that we were looking for a reputable foreign company to build a hotel."

"Swissair came over here from Zurich," Mr. Flynn said. "They put up \$30 million, and became the developer of the hotel. They were given a lot of attention, a lot of encouragement, a very businesslike approach."

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, New Jersey, has journeyed to Hong Kong and Zurich. "We're trying to reach out to the international financial market, to see what kind of interest we can stimulate," he said.

Newark's major economic attractions are its airport and seaport, Mr. Gibson said, and two automobile manufacturers, Jaguar PLC of Britain and Nissan Motor Co. of Japan, were persuaded to build plants in the city. In addition, Mrsk, a Scandinavian-Dutch shipping company, built a major terminal in Newark.

Some foreign investment is less welcome than others. "There has been some concern about foreign investment in Illinois farmland," said Mayor C. Richard Neumiller of Peoria, Illinois. "People are afraid of losing the land."

But Mr. Neumiller has been aggressive in seeking foreign investors to offset layoffs at the Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the closing of the Pabst Brewing Co. brewery and Hiram Walker-Consumers Home Ltd. distillery in his city.

He said that the Asia Motors Co. of South Korea had agreed to build automobile parts in Peoria, and that Noel Penny, a British company, would build a large plant there to build turbine engines.

Merrill Lynch to Open Tokyo Firm

Reuters

TOKYO — Merrill Lynch & Co. will open an investment advisory firm in Tokyo on Feb. 1, the first foreign financial institution to do so in Japan, an official of the new company said.

The company, Merrill Lynch Toshikomon KK, expects to advise on international investments worth about \$200 million annually, notably to foreign investors on Japanese stocks and bonds and Japanese investors on U.S. portfolios, President Masayoshi Hirama said Friday.

In Japan, investment-advisory firms are forbidden by law to invest clients' funds, he said. Only trust banks and life insurance companies can handle discretionary accounts and pension-fund investments.

But the Finance Ministry is discussing granting investment-advisory firms access to discretionary accounts, one securities house spokesman said.

Major Japanese securities houses have opened investment-advisory firms in anticipation of deregulation of the pension-fund market, industry sources said.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Can. \$25,000,000

16 1/2% (until March 1, 1985 and 17% thereafter)

Guaranteed Notes due March 1, 1988

of

TD MORTGAGE CORPORATION

formerly

TORDOM CORPORATION

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of the above Notes, and in accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement dated March 1, 1982, the Corporation intends to redeem all of the above Notes on March 1, 1985 at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount (Can.\$1,000 per certificate) plus interest to that date as represented by Coupon F3. Payment of the redemption price will only be made upon presentation and surrender of the Note, together with the unmatured coupons numbered F4, F5 and F6 (due March 1, 1986, March 1, 1987 and March 1, 1988 respectively), at one of the Paying Agencies listed below. If any of the unmatured coupons is missing, the amount of the missing coupon(s) (Can.\$170 for each coupon) shall be deducted from the redemption price. The amount so deducted shall be paid against surrender of the relevant missing coupon(s).

All interest on the Notes shall cease from and after March 1, 1985, and any Notes presented after such date shall have no other right except to receive payment of the redemption price of such Note.

January 21, 1985

TD MORTGAGE CORPORATION

PAYING AGENCIES

THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK

55 King Street West and Bay Street 62 Cornhill

Toronto, Ontario London, England

M5X 1A2 EC3V 3PL

THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK TRUST COMPANY

New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

10005

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST

COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Avenue des Arts 35

B-1040 Brussels

BANQUE GENERALE DE

LUXEMBOURG S.A.

14 rue Aldringen

Luxembourg

Stock Indexes

United States

DJ Index 1227.34
DJ 100 147.57
DJ Trans 377.72
S & P 500 182.77
NYSE Comp 94.04

Europe

FTSE 100 1272.80
FTSE 250 944.50

Hong Kong

Hong Kong 1240.33
Nikkei DJ 11910.06

Japan

West Germany
DAX 1347.00

Canada

TSX 3000.00

Australia

ASX 3000.00

South Africa

JSE 3000.00

India

BSE 3000.00

Indonesia

IDX 3000.00

Philippines

PSX 3000.00

Singapore

SGX 3000.00

Money Rates

United States

Discount rate 8 1/2 %
Federal funds rate 10 1/4 %
Prime rate 10 1/2 %

Europe

3-month Eurodollar 6 1/2 %
6-month Eurodollar 6 3/4 %
12-month Eurodollar 6 5/8 %

Japan

3-month Yen 5 1/2 %
6-month Yen 5 3/4 %
12-month Yen 5 5/8 %

Canada

3-month Canadian 5 1/2 %
6-month Canadian 5 3/4 %
12-month Canadian 5 5/8 %

Australia

3-month Australian 5 1/2 %
6-month Australian 5 3/4 %
12-month Australian 5 5/8 %

South Africa

3-month South African 5 1/2 %
6-month South African 5 3/4 %
12-month South African 5 5/8 %

India

3-month Indian 5 1/2 %
6-month Indian 5 3/4 %
12-month Indian 5 5/8 %

Indonesia

3-month Indonesian 5 1/2 %
6-month Indonesian 5 3/4 %
12-month Indonesian 5 5/8 %

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London. Tel.: 01-623-1277

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

A-1		A-2		A-3		A-4		A-5		A-6		A-7		A-8		A-9		A-10		A-11		A-12		A-13		A-14		A-15		A-16		A-17		A-18		A-19		A-20		A-21		A-22		A-23		A-24		A-25		A-26		A-27		A-28		A-29		A-30		A-31		A-32		A-33		A-34		A-35		A-36		A-37		A-38		A-39		A-40		A-41		A-42		A-43		A-44		A-45		A-46		A-47		A-48		A-49		A-50		A-51		A-52		A-53		A-54		A-55		A-56		A-57		A-58		A-59		A-60		A-61		A-62		A-63		A-64		A-65		A-66		A-67		A-68		A-69		A-70		A-71		A-72		A-73		A-74		A-75		A-76		A-77		A-78		A-79		A-80		A-81		A-82		A-83		A-84		A-85		A-86		A-87		A-88		A-89		A-90		A-91		A-92		A-93		A-94		A-95		A-96		A-97		A-98		A-99		A-100		A-101		A-102		A-103		A-104		A-105		A-106		A-107		A-108		A-109		A-110		A-111		A-112		A-113		A-114		A-115		A-116		A-117		A-118		A-119		A-120		A-121		A-122		A-123		A-124		A-125		A-126		A-127		A-128		A-129		A-130		A-131		A-132		A-133		A-134		A-135		A-136		A-137		A-138		A-139		A-140		A-141		A-142		A-143		A-144		A-145		A-146		A-147		A-148		A-149	
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AUSTRALIA

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den 355	Australia	6	28	5%	6.13	
den 356	Australia	6	28	5%	6.13	
den 357	Australia	6	28	5%	6.13	
den 358	Australia	6	28	5%	6.13	
den 359	Australia	6	28	5%	6.13	

For the Week Ending Jan. 18, 1988

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Closing Prices Jan. 18, 1984

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New York Times

Section 1

Page 1

DATE

TIME

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.

Subscription prices: Five dollars a month in advance; \$5.00 a year in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

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U.S. Rates Hold

By Michael O. ...

CREDIT MARKET

U.S. Co ...

New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups. %	Price	Yield at offer	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES							
Caixa Central de Cooperación Económica	\$200	2005	1/4	100	—	99.55	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Callable at par on any interest payment date after 1986. Fees 0.575%.
Da-ichi Kangyo Bank	\$30	1988	1/16	100	—	—	Over 6-month Singapore offered rate for first 2 years, and 1/4 over thereafter. Redeemable at par in 1987. Floating rate certificate of deposit.
First Chicago	\$200	1997	3/16	100	—	99.80	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Callable at par in 1989. Fees 0.60%.
Ireland	\$300	1997	1/4	100	—	99.76	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Callable at par in 1986. Fees 0.24%.
Korea Development Bank	\$100	2000	1/4	100	—	98.25	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Callable at par in 1987. Convertible in 1987 into a 3 1/2% note paying 1/4 over Libor, itself convertible back into original rate in 1988. Fees 1 1/8%. Denominations \$10,000.
Wells Fargo	\$150	1997	1/4	100	—	99.60	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Callable at par in 1988. Fees 0.45%. Denominations \$30,000.
FIXED-COUPON							
BP Finance	\$150	1992	11 1/8	100	11 1/8	98.38	Callable at 100% in 1991.
Choh	\$100	1992	10 1/4	100	10 1/4	98.25	Noncallable.
Ericsson	\$100	1988	10 1/8	100 1/8	10.33	99.50	Noncallable.
Mitsubishi	\$200	1995	10 1/8	100	10 1/8	98.75	Noncallable.
Mitsubishi	\$100	1992	10 1/8	100	10 1/8	98.63	Noncallable.
Postbank	\$75	1990	11 1/8	100	11 1/8	98.50	Noncallable.
Société Nationale Et. Aquitaine	\$100	1989	10 1/8	100	10 1/8	98.13	Noncallable. Payable March 15.
Sunam Finance Asia	\$150	1992	11 1/8	100	11 1/8	98.38	Noncallable. Denominations \$10,000. Payable March 15.
TBG Finance	\$50	1990	10 1/8	100	10 1/8	98.38	Callable at 101% in 1988. Backed by surety bond of Astor Life. Guaranteed by Thyssen Bank.
Yamaichi Int'l	\$100	1991	11 1/8	100	11 1/8	98.13	Noncallable.
Austria	DM 300	1992	7	100	7	—	Noncallable.
Gentel Finance	DM 100	1991	8	99 1/8	8 1/8	98	Noncallable.
ITT	DM 100	1990	7	100	7	99.50	Noncallable private placement.
MEPC Int'l	DM 100	1992	7 1/8	99 1/8	7.59	—	First callable at 101% in 1990.
Public Power Corp.	DM 150	1993	7 1/8	99 1/8	7.79	—	First callable at 101% in 1990.
Thyssen Caribbean Finance	DM 150	1993	7 1/8	100	7 1/8	99	First callable at 101 in 1990. Private placement.
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura	ECU 50	1992	10	open	—	99.25	Callable at 100% in 1992. Price to be set Jan. 22.
KB-fima	ECU 75	1992	9 1/8	100	9 1/8	98.63	Noncallable.
Mitsui Overseas Luxembourg Int'l	ECU 50	1990	9 1/8	100	9 1/8	—	Callable at 100% in 1988.
Avon Capital	¥26,000	1991	6 1/8	100	6 1/8	97.63	Noncallable.
Eurofima	¥10,000	1992	6 1/8	100	6 1/8	98.25	First callable at 100% in 1989.
Intel	¥12,500	1992	6 1/8	—	—	—	Noncallable.
McDonalds	¥25,000	1992	6 1/8	100	6 1/8	97.75	Noncallable.
Gaz de France	cs75	1995	11 1/8	100 1/4	11.71	98.50	First callable at 101 in 1993. Each CS1,000 note with one 22-month warrant exercisable at par into same bond. Warrants sold for \$14 each.
IC Industries	cs 50	1995	12 1/8	100 1/4	12.04	98.25	Noncallable.
RCover	cs 40	1995	11 1/8	100	11 1/8	99.50	Noncallable.
EQUITY-LINKED							
Osaka Transformer	\$20	1990	8 1/8	100	8 1/8	99	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at \$13.50 per share (no premium). Exchange rate set at \$24.95 yen per dollar.
Tokyo	\$40	1990	8 1/8	100	8 1/8	98	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at \$13.50 per share (no premium). Exchange rate set at \$25.90 yen per dollar.
Yamato Kagyo	\$30	1990	8 1/8	100	8 1/8	98	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at \$13.50 per share (no premium). Exchange rate set at \$25.90 yen per dollar.
Kobe Steel	DM 200	1990	3 1/4	100	3 1/4	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of company's shares at an anticipated 29% premium. Terms to be set Jan. 22.

FRNs Offered By Ireland, South Korea

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Ireland and South Korea launched floating-rate notes last week — as will Greece this week — setting what many bankers believe will be the tone for the year, of major debtors shunning the syndicated-loan market.

This is a continuation of a trend that became apparent last year, and that suits lenders and borrowers. Banks want to do business that

SYNDICATED LOANS

does not show up on their balance sheets, or if it does to at least show up as a marketable asset. And the borrowers will jump at any alternative that offers a lower cost of money.

Whether the form and terms of this new business is always appropriate remains uncertain. A \$500-million, seven-year transaction for Turkey, for example, has raised a stir with many bankers, who argue that the borrower is not ready to graduate from the syndicated-loan market and should be paying more for its money.

As in seven banks have committed \$30 million each and are now seeking commitments of \$20 million to \$30 million from other banks to provide a revolving credit.

Turkey will then ask banks to offer terms on the cost of short-term advances. A bank bidding a 1/4-point margin over the London interbank offered rate is assured of having its offer accepted. If there are no bids, or not enough, Turkey can draw on the revolving credit at a cost of 1/4 point over Libor.

Banks in the syndicate will receive an annual 4-percent commission for providing the facility plus a one-time front-end fee of 1 percent. The amount available to be drawn from the facility will decline by \$125 million a year, starting in the fourth year.

Something similar is expected to be used by Portugal, bankers report, when it comes to the market for \$500 million this week or next.

This week, Greece is expected to tap the FRN market for a seven-year loan of up to \$250 million. This will be followed by a classic syndicated credit later in the first quarter of some \$300 million.

Last year, Greece arranged an FRN as part of a bank-loan package, and this year's separation of the two arrangements is seen as moving Greece closer to using the securities market for future business.

South Korea appears to be using the same strategy. Korea Development Bank is currently raising \$100 million, increased from the \$75 million that was initially announced. It is offering 15-year FRNs that pay 1/4-point over Libor.

Holders have the option of switching to three-year notes, on which interest will be set at 1/4-point over Libor. This is expected to be followed by a classic syndicated bank credit for Korea Exchange Bank.

A Reuters report from Seoul last week quoted Finance Minister Kim Mu-hyeon as saying that South Korea's foreign debt is projected to rise to \$45.1 billion by the end of 1985 from \$43.1 billion at the end of 1984.

He said that South Korea will seek \$5.8 billion of foreign funding this year, against \$6.2 billion last year. He added that the nation's foreign exchange holdings will rise to \$7.7 billion in 1985 from \$7.6 billion last year.

Reuters reported from Bangkok that the Thai Finance Ministry has mandated a group of Japanese banks to lead management of a \$146.92-million syndicated loan to refinance four more expensive outstanding loans.

Reuters quoted ministry sources as saying that the dollar-denominated loan will initially be a one-year revolving credit carrying an annual interest at 0.0625 percentage point below Libor. It subsequently will be converted to an eight-year yen loan with interest at 0.1 percentage point above the long-term prime rate of Japanese banks.

Also using the classic syndicated loan is Papua New Guinea, which is seeking \$45 million for 10 years. Interest on the loan is set at 0.625 percentage point over Libor for the first five years and 0.6875 point over thereafter. Lenders will be paid a commitment fee of 0.1875 percent on any undrawn portion of the loan.

Air India and Indian Airlines are both soon expected to tap the market to raise money to finance their re-equipment programs.

The value of the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

The announcement Thursday that the United States is prepared to intervene more frequently in foreign exchange markets had no discernible effect on trading in the credit markets.

A desire to encourage a drop in the value of the dollar has often been cited by Fed officials and other economists as one reason why lower interest rates were desirable.

Analysts at Money Market Services, an economic analysis firm in Belmont, California, said that if the new intervention policy helps bring about a gradual decline in the value of the dollar, it "means that Fed policy will not remain hostage to international developments."

Fed officials can then focus on such domestic concerns as excessive monetary growth, they added.

New U.S. Group to Lobby for IMF, World Bank

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A group being formed in Washington this week will work to counter what it sees as an erosion of support in the United States for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The Bretton Woods Committee, which holds its organizational meeting Tuesday, plans to spend the next two years telling the U.S. Congress, public, business and labor that they have a direct interest in backing these institutions.

Former presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter are the group's honorary co-chairmen. Its

organizers include Henry H. Fowler, secretary of the Treasury under Lyndon B. Johnson, and Charles E. Walker, deputy secretary of the Treasury under Richard M. Nixon.

The membership consists of about 130 private citizens, including businessmen, labor leaders and former government officials. The committee has a budget of \$150,000 to \$200,000 for the first year.

Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, was the site of the 1944 conference that set up the World Bank and IMF. The United States has been their biggest financial backer,

and all U.S. presidents since their inception have supported them.

The bank makes long-term development loans to developing nations. The IMF gives short-term balance-of-payments aid and has been the center of recent efforts to deal with the international debt crisis. Both play an additional role of advising or requiring nations they aid to undertake economic policy reforms.

The group is concerned that congressional support for these institutions has diminished in recent years.

In August 1983, \$8.4 billion in U.S. financing for the IMF passed

the House by a 217-211 vote. Conservative groups ran television ads against the IMF in 20 states.

In an interdependent world, the Bretton Woods group argues, the United States has a direct stake in global development.

Economists estimate that 350,000 or more American jobs were lost as a result of declining exports to developing nations between 1983 and 1981, because of those nations' foreign debt, the world recession and the strength of the dollar.

After Gloom, New Optimism in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

1.6 percent in the third quarter, from 7.1 percent in the second quarter.

There was concern, an uneasiness starting last summer," said Robert Ortner, chief economist at the Commerce Department. "Consumer spending stalled, interest rates were up, firms seemed to have too much inventory. There were quite a few people calling a turn in the economy. Those fears seem to be evaporating now."

Interest rates turned out to have reached their highs for the year, and as the fourth quarter began, consumers began shopping again — not so much that they could produce a boom in Christmas sales,

but enough apparently to begin reviving the economy's growth.

In the fourth quarter, the Commerce Department estimated, the economy grew at a rate of 2.8 percent.

What started the rebound and fuels it now, many economists say, is the Fed. For more than five years, the Fed's principal objective has been to reduce inflation rates by tightening growth of the money supply, making credit scarcer and holding up interest rates.

But for three consecutive years, inflation has held well below 5 percent, and in a speech last week Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Fed, said he was beginning to see a trend toward more stable prices.

The Fed is concerned that the most immediate threat now of

higher inflation lies not in the domestic economy, but in the dollar.

A falling dollar, Fed economists assume, can only result in rising prices for imported goods and thus in the inflation rate. To avert a collapse of the dollar, economists say, the Fed is trying to orchestrate a controlled decline, of 4 or 5 percent of the value of the dollar this year, and to do so it has had to let interest rates dip.

Economists are equally encouraged by the performance of oil prices. Late last year, some producing countries began breaking ranks with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and spot-market prices started slipping well below the \$29-a-barrel benchmark price. Those prices have now dropped to the \$26 level.

S. Africa's Gold Mines Report Higher Profits

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Quarterly results reported by South African gold-mining companies were mostly in line with expectations and gold analysts predicted Sunday that profits could be up a further 20 percent in the coming quarter.

Most of the gold-mining companies reported a rise in taxed profits in the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1984, mainly reflecting record prices in South African rand received for gold.

The average price rose as high as 19.40 rand per kilogram (\$3.862 per pound), which allowed companies to make higher profits despite the shorter milling quarter of 87 days against 91 in the third quarter. Tons milled dropped at most mines.

Based on Friday's rand price for gold, analysts said they believed the coming quarter's receipts could be as high as 23,000 rand per kilogram, increasing profits by as much as 20 percent.

They noted that the profits reported by the gold-mining companies depended on whether they had policies of foreign-exchange hedging and selling short.

Gold Fields of South Africa

U.S. Air Force Awards Contracts For \$96.8 Million

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two of the largest military contractors in the United States have won air-force work worth nearly \$100 million in a program to build mobile launchers for the next generation of strategic nuclear missiles.

The Boeing Aerospace Co. of Seattle on Friday received a \$49.9-million contract and the Martin Marietta Corp.'s Denver plant a \$46.9-million contract to continue development of a blast-resistant truck for launching the air force's single-warhead intercontinental ballistic missile, informally called Midgeman.

The missile is to be the successor early in the next decade to the much larger, 10-warhead MX missile, whose initial production was authorized by Congress in 1983 after bitter debate.

The General Dynamics Corp. and Bell Aerospace Textron had also competed for development work on the launcher, but were eliminated by Friday's selections.

Pan Am to Add Paris Flights

Reuters

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways Inc. said Friday that beginning May 30 it would add second one-stop daily flights to Paris from San Francisco and from Los Angeles.

Consolidated Trading of AMEX Listing

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	170.00	171.00	169.00	170.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	41.00	39.00	40.00	+1.00
AT&T	50.00	51.00	49.00	50.00	+1.00
SPY	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.00	+1.00
ES	10.00	10.50	9.50	10.00	+0.50
DIS	25.00	26.00	24.00	25.00	+1.00
GO	15.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	+1.00
MS	12.00	13.00	11.00	12.00	+1.00
AA	8.00	9.00	7.00	8.00	+1.00
AMC	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	+1.00
AMT	5.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	+1.00
AMN	4.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	+1.00
AMR	3.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	+1.00
AMS	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	+1.00
AME	1.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	+1.00
AMF	0.00	1.00	-0.00	0.00	+1.00
AMG	-0.00	0.00	-1.00	-0.00	+1.00
AMH	-1.00	0.00	-2.00	-1.00	+1.00
AMI	-2.00	-1.00	-3.00	-2.00	+1.00
AMJ	-3.00	-2.00	-4.00	-3.00	+1.00
AMK	-4.00	-3.00	-5.00	-4.00	+1.00
AML	-5.00	-4.00	-6.00	-5.00	+1.00
AMM	-6.00	-5.00	-7.00	-6.00	+1.00
AMN	-7.00	-6.00	-8.00	-7.00	+1.00
AMO	-8.00	-7.00	-9.00	-8.00	+1.00
AMP	-9.00	-8.00	-10.00	-9.00	+1.00
AMQ	-10.00	-9.00	-11.00	-10.00	+1.00
AMR	-11.00	-10.00	-12.00	-11.00	+1.00
AMS	-12.00	-11.00	-13.00	-12.00	+1.00
AME	-13.00	-12.00	-14.00	-13.00	+1.00
AMF	-14.00	-13.00	-15.00	-14.00	+1.00
AMG	-15.00	-14.00	-16.00	-15.00	+1.00
AMH	-16.00	-15.00	-17.00	-16.00	+1.00
AMI	-17.00	-16.00	-18.00	-17.00	+1.00
AMJ	-18.00	-17.00	-19.00	-18.00	+1.00
AMK	-19.00	-18.00	-20.00	-19.00	+1.00
AML	-20.00	-19.00	-21.00	-20.00	+1.00
AMM	-21.00	-20.00	-22.00	-21.00	+1.00
AMN	-22.00	-21.00	-23.00	-22.00	+1.00
AMO	-23.00	-22.00	-24.00	-23.00	+1.00
AMP	-24.00	-23.00	-25.00	-24.00	+1.00
AMQ	-25.00	-24.00	-26.00	-25.00	+1.00
AMR	-26.00	-25.00	-27.00	-26.00	+1.00
AMS	-27.00	-26.00	-28.00	-27.00	+1.00
AME	-28.00	-27.00	-29.00	-28.00	+1.00
AMF	-29.00	-28.00	-30.00	-29.00	+1.00
AMG	-30.00	-29.00	-31.00	-30.00	+1.00
AMH	-31.00	-30.00	-32.00	-31.00	+1.00
AMI	-32.00	-31.00	-33.00	-32.00	+1.00
AMJ	-33.00	-32.00	-34.00	-33.00	+1.00
AMK	-34.00	-33.00	-35.00	-34.00	+1.00
AML	-35.00	-34.00	-36.00	-35.00	+1.00
AMM	-36.00	-35.00	-37.00	-36.00	+1.00
AMN	-37.00	-36.00	-38.00	-37.00	+1.00
AMO	-38.00	-37.00	-39.00	-38.00	+1.00
AMP	-39.00	-38.00	-40.00	-39.00	+1.00
AMQ	-40.00	-39.00	-41.00	-40.00	+1.00
AMR	-41.00	-40.00	-42.00	-41.00	+1.00
AMS	-42.00	-41.00	-43.00	-42.00	+1.00
AME	-43.00	-42.00	-44.00	-43.00	+1.00
AMF	-44.00	-43.00	-45.00	-44.00	+1.00
AMG	-45.00	-44.00	-46.00	-45.00	+1.00

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(Continued on Page 13)

Sales in					Net	Sales in					Net
100%	High	Low	Lost	Ch'ge		100%	High	Low	Lost	Ch'ge	

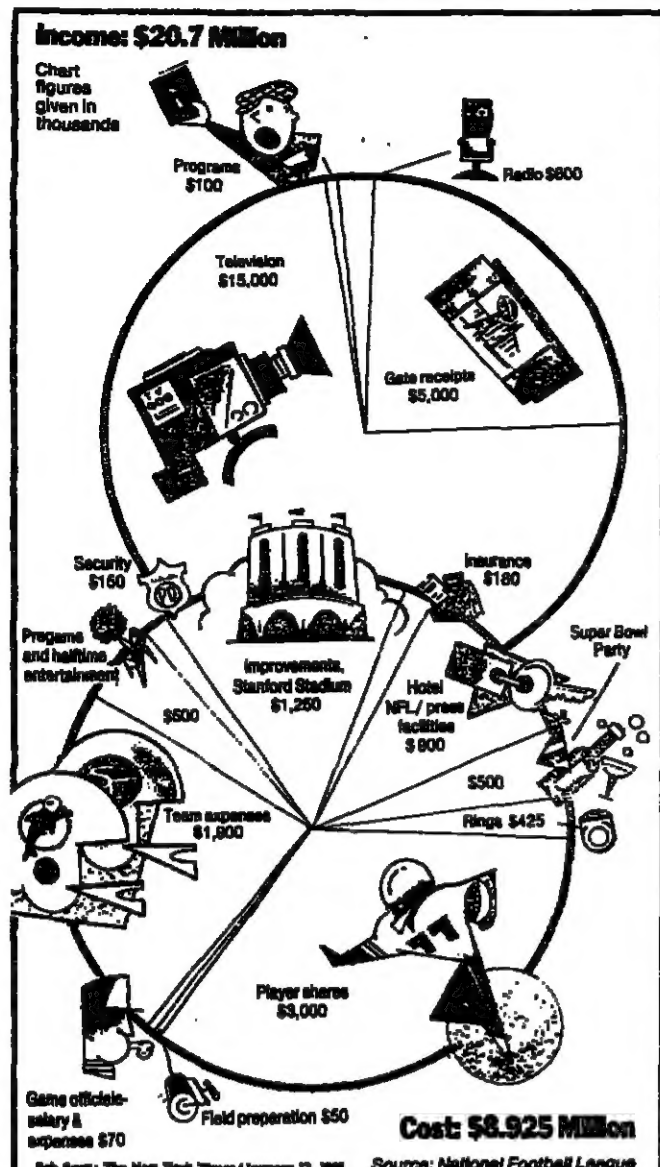
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VANTAGE POINT/ Ira Berkow

Supes' On: The Big One's Three 'Isms'

Through the years the Super Bowl has often been tied to various forms of militarism, beyond the normal business of defenses' engaging in blitzes and offenses' in dropping bombs. The most memo-

Cost: \$8.925 Million
Source: National Football League



Winner Dieter Wenschner in Wengen Switzerland Baffled*

Curry Stops Jones in 4, Retains Title

after 21 pro fights, 16 of them going less than the scheduled distance.

Figini Has Cup Lead On Downhill Victory

Third went to Peter Müller of Switzerland in 2-36-53 and fourth

...for the genuine right follow-
ers because the stupid people make
it hard to bring top fights to this
country through their bad behav-
ior," he said. (AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				CENTRAL DIVISION				WESTERN CONFERENCE				NATIONAL DIVISION			
Atlantic Division				Central Division				Midwest Division				Pacific Division			
Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Boston	7	25	106	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Washington	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New Jersey	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New York	12	28	121	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Central Division				Midwest Division				Pacific Division				National Division			
Milwaukee	26	14	226	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Detroit	26	14	226	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Chicago	21	19	276	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
U.S. Steel	17	24	145	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Cleveland	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Indiana	13	29	124	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
St. Louis	26	14	226	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
San Antonio	26	14	226	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Los Angeles	26	14	226	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
San Francisco	26	14	226	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Seattle	26	14	226	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Portland	26	14	226	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Golden State	26	14	226	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
Washington	29	22	28-106	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Boston	7	25	106	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Washington	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New Jersey	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New York	12	28	121	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
Washington	29	22	28-106	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Boston	7	25	106	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Washington	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New Jersey	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New York	12	28	121	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
Washington	29	22	28-106	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
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New Jersey	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New York	12	28	121	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
Washington	29	22	28-106	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
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New Jersey	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New York	12	28	121	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
Washington	29	22	28-106	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
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New Jersey	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New York	12	28	121	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
Washington	29	22	28-106	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
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New Jersey	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New York	12	28	121	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
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Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
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New Jersey	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New York	12	28	121	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
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New Jersey	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New York	12	28	121	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
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Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
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FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
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FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
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FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS				FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
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Philadelphia	33	6	341	26	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Boston	7	25	106	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
Washington	19	23	137	28	14	226	21	395	25	395	21	395	21	395	
New Jersey	19	23	137	2											

Selected U.S. College Scores

[illegible]

National Hockey League Standings

[illegible]

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
(AI Women, Switzerland)

1. Peter Wimmer, Switzerland, 2:35.57 minutes
2. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 2:34.19
3. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 2:34.51
4. Helmut Heitler, Austria, 2:36.71
5. Simon Stenlund, Sweden, 2:36.36
6. Daniel Mohr, Switzerland, 2:36.87
7. Bill Johnson, U.S., 2:34.84
8. Hans Kuster, Switzerland, 2:36.87
9. Todd Breake, Canada, 2:39.81
10. Daniele Sordaniello, Italy, 2:39.12
11. Simon Stenlund, Austria, 2:39.27
12. Nikolas Mair, Italy, 2:39.56
13. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 2:39.74
14. Bruno Kramm, Switzerland, 2:39.84
15. Almu Giger, Switzerland, 2:39.87

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Pirmin Zurbrugg, Switzerland, 179
2. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 145
3. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 152
4. Hans Kuster, 102
5. Henzler, 81
6. Holtschneider, 101
7. Thomas Burger, Switzerland, 93
8. Martin Mair, Switzerland, 81
9. Marc Juen, Switzerland, 82
10. Peter Lüscher, 79
11. Oswald Tschögl, Italy, 74
12. Müller, Switzerland, 72

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
(AI Men, France)

1. Michèle Flück, Switzerland, 1:32.23 seconds
2. Catherine Quittet, France, 1:32.42
3. Catherine Quittet, France, 1:32.42
4. Sylvie Edou, Austria, 1:32.95
5. Marie Wotter, Switzerland, 1:32.97
6. Isabelle Barré, France, 1:33.00
7. Isabelle Fritschy, U.S., 1:33.04

8. Jana Garmarova, Czechoslovakia, 1:33.04
9. Skiriel Weil, Austria, 1:33.01
10. Regine Moschenberger, West Germany, 1:33.04
11. Corinne Altet, France, 1:33.04
12. Debbie Armstrong, U.S., 1:33.08
13. Karin Delbe, Italy, 1:33.08
14. Patricia Kasztle, Switzerland, 1:33.29
15. Marie Cerle Gros-Baudouin, France, 1:33.29

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Flück, 165 points
2. Barthelemy Certh, Switzerland, 145
3. Henzler, 149
4. Elisabeth Kriehler, Austria, 136
5. Almu Giger, Switzerland, 136
6. Olyo Chervatova, Czechoslovakia, 108
7. Christine Guarnard, France, 82
8. Catherine Quittet, 79
9. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 75
10. Vreni Schaub, Switzerland, 48
11. Michaela Gern, Austria, 48
12. Bianca Fernandez Ochoa, Spain, 35

European Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Chelsea 1, Arsenal 1
Coventry 3, Aston Villa 3
Liverpool 4, Norwich 0
Sheff. Wednesday 1, Reading 0
Sheff. Wed. 4, Everton 4
Sheff. Wed. 4, Manchester United, Sheffield Wednesday
Aston Villa 4, Liverpool 2
Sheff. Wednesday 2, Manchester United 2
West Bromwich 3, West Ham, Aston Villa 3
Queens Park Rangers 3, Watford, Leicester 2
Sheff. Wednesday 2, Coventry 2
5:25 Ipswich 2; 2:00 Nott. 2; Stoke 1;

European Soccer

1. Donald Teuch, 11/24, 74
2. Muter, Switzerland, 72

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
(At Megeve, France)

1. Michèle Fritsch, Switzerland, 1:32.23 second
2. Catherine Guehl, France, 1:32.40
3. Claudine Emmer, France, 1:32.94
4. Sylvia Eder, Austria, 1:32.95
5. Marie Wastler, Switzerland, 1:32.97
6. Elisabeth Fritsch, Switzerland, 1:33.18
7. Hedy Fritsch, 1:33.40

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Chicago 1, Arsenal 1
Liverpool 2, Aston Villa 3
Coversand 4, Norwich 0

Palms Stadium: Everton 0, Tottenham 1
Manchester United 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1
41: Arsenal 0; Liverpool 3; Southampton 3
71: Chelsea, Nottingham Forest, Norwich 3
West Bromwich 3; West Ham, Aston Villa 3
81: Arsenal 3; Tottenham 1; Everton 1
91: Arsenal's Park Road 3; Wolves, Leicester 1
101: Manchester 2; Sunderland 3; Coventry 1
111: Ipswich 2; Luton 2; Stoke 1

Bobsled

TWO-MAN WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
(At Cervinia, Italy)

Final standings after two runs Saturday and two runs Sunday:

1. East Germany II (Wolfgang Haase, Dieter Schauerhammer), 1:54.85-1:58.35; 1:54.94-1:58.17 - 4:12.37
2. East Germany II (Detlef Richter, Steffen Grummert), 1:53.75-1:54.84; 1:54.67-1:54.76 - 4:19.74
3. Soviet Union I (Zlatis Elmonts, Nikolai Zhironov), 1:55.29-1:55.58; 1:55.61-1:55.74 - 4:12.37
4. Switzerland II (Eric Schacher, Andre Klier), 1:56.17-1:55.34; 1:55.59-1:55.39 - 4:12.53
5. Switzerland I (Ulrich Hillebrand, Melnar Müller), 1:56.57-1:55.88; 1:55.26-1:55.37 - 4:12.72
6. Soviet Union II (Ljornis Kipars, Morris Poljanovs), 1:55.94-1:56.41; 1:55.79-1:56.35 - 4:23.35
7. Italy I (Gherardo Guadagna, Andrea Menichini), 1:56.22-1:55.97, 1:55.85-1:55.70 - 4:23.76
8. West Germany I (Anton Fischer, Franz Meisner), 1:56.19-1:56.36; 1:55.50-1:55.77 - 4:24.06
9. Italy II (Ales Voz, Georg Beisker), 1:56.19-1:56.16; 1:56.37 - 4:24.23
10. Austria I (Franz Paul, Andrei Horst), 1:56.19-1:56.21; 1:56.29-1:55.36 - 4:24.45

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
LAND—Signed Pat
Fleider. In one-year con-
tract.—Reached an agree-
ment on contract extension with
Pitcher.
S CITY—Traded Dor-
ing to Texas Rangers for
Tracy. to the N.Y. Mets.
UNKEE—Traded Jim
to the Kansas City Pa-
—Acquired Tim Lincecum
N.Y. Mets and traded to
Pittsburgh. and a minor league
later to Pittsburgh. to
and Pittsburgh. to
contract.

Pilot Wolfgang Hoppe teamed with Dieter Schauerhammer as the East Germans won their second straight world two-man bobsled title Sunday in Cervinia, Italy, where the four-man championships are scheduled for next weekend.

Decker Sets 2,000 Mark In 1st Post-Olympic Race

■ **400-Meter Record Broken**
Thomas Schönlebe of East Germany set a world best of 45.60 seconds in the 400 meters at the inaugural World Indoor track and

Mary Decker
I was surprised when I read that Mary



Mary Decker
'I was surprised how kind it was.'

LANGUAGE

The Decoupling of Un-

By William Safire
WASHINGTON—Allaying Allied concerns about American space-defense plans, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said, "There's not the slightest possibility that America would be decoupled from Europe by the pursuit of this vital initiative."

A year before, Vice President George Bush used the verb in a similar alliance context, though somewhat more awkwardly. "The Soviet Union," he warned, "having already deployed sufficient missiles to intimidate Western Europe, is now trying to decouple our security from each other."

A few years ago, if you gave a free-association test to a diplomat, when you said *alliance* he would respond *disarray*; now, the intimately linked word is *decouple*. The word is not brand-new. Science News was writing in 1970 that "the northeastern Pacific and the South Pacific were decoupled sometime during that period [the last 65 million years]" — but it broke out in a rash of usages at the end of the 1970s. Astronomers liked it and spoke of radiation and matter decoupling just before the formation of supergalaxies; economists picked it up, writing of the decoupling of energy and economic growth; and in 1979, in a piece by Fred Kaplan in The New York Times Magazine, the word made its military-lingo debut, in the context of suspicion that "America was decoupling its own defense from that of NATO."

The verb *decouple* means "to separate, disjoin, unlink"; if you want an informal synonym, try *split up* or *part company*. For a surgical feel, use *sever* or, if you want an offbeat word, *under*. *Divide* will often do the trick, if you are not hooked on the mechanical-linkage metaphor; if you are and like to use plain words, there's no need to pull the plug on *disconnect*.

Why, then, the sudden popularity of *decouple*? Why, if *coupling* is so popular to alliance diplomats, was the much more familiar word *uncouple* overlooked? The last time anybody used *decouple* in English was in 1602, taken from the French verb *découpler*; for centuries, it was *uncouple* in English, *decouple* in French. What undid the *un-*?

The answer is the rise of *de-*. *De-* is a prefix that *un-* was to suf-

fixes (*spanish, beatnik, nogoodnik, freemuck*) and has surpassed the use of the suffix *-wise*, coinage-wise. The prefix *de-* is now one of the hottest neologism-producers in the language. Its rival, *un-*, which only recently produced such locutions as *unpoor* and *unblack*, is on the decline, losing out to *non-* (as in *nonbook*) and *de-*.

De- is a prefix that helps timid speakers out of a fix: it often offers a fix to those addicted to shyly averting their eyes from hard, abrasive words. Museum directors, fearful of provoking criticism from donors by doing something as straightforward as "selling" prefer to *de-acquisition*. When this obvious euphemism drew blows, some curious curators launched *de-acquisition*, the backflipping language sweetener of the decade. The noun *acquisition* had long ago been formed from the verb *acquire*; the marble-hall gang then proceeded to royally prefix the noun, creating *de-acquisition*, first a noun and more recently a verb meaning "to sell, trade, or give the damn thing away, I won't have it hanging on my wall."

Naturally, when a method of euphemism becomes available, Washington soon snaps it up. Budget-cutters, who shy from glibly verbs like *cut*, now crown uncouthly about *defunding* programs. This sounds less harsh than *cutting off the money or drying up the resources*. However, *defund* has at least the merit of brevity, which is not the case in that other new bureaucratic favorite, *defund*.

"If you want to spend less, you have to *defund* and then get rid of programs," said Donald Moran, deputy at the Office of Management and Budget. The logic: to *defund* a program, you must first *defund* it. Verbs not considered in the budgetarium include *criticize, condemn, denounce, reprehend, attack*; phrases that did not make it include the coolheaded *argue against*, the laborious *demonstrate its unworkability* or the beat-dog *show the whole thing to be a boondoggle*. If *defund* gets ridiculed out of existence, however, it will probably be replaced by *devalue*; there's no stopping the prefix fixation, especially the rise of *de-*.

New York Times Service

The India Passage in Peggy Ashcroft's Long Acting Career

By Benedict Nightingale

LONDON — Her Barbie Bachelor in the television version of Paul Scott's "Jewel in the Crown" and her Mrs. Moore in the film of E. M. Forster's "A Passage to India" seem to be achieving what her performances as Juliet and Cleopatra and scores of other major theatrical characters never quite did: demonstrating to millions that they have been overlooking one of the century's major actresses. They are making Peggy Ashcroft, at age 77, an internationally known name and face.

Mrs. Moore and Forster proved a challenge very different from Barbie and Scott, Ashcroft said. "Forster is of course, a much more established writer than Scott, but it's debatable if he's a better one," she said. "If people in a hundred years want to understand a certain period of Indian history from the English point of view, they may find Scott the more satisfactory read. Forster is a very subjective writer. Scott is a very objective one. There's a mystery in Forster's writing, which makes him interesting but also elusive."

"I found I could see Barbie very clearly, always wearing the same costume, with a pleat at the front and pleat at the back. Mrs. Moore is more of an enigma. Like most of Forster's women, she's in some way a question mark."

Peggy Ashcroft's relative obscurity in the United States is not altogether surprising. It is nearly 40 years since she went to Broadway in Robert Morley's "Edward, My Son," and she has not appeared on the New York stage since. She apologetically explained that, "while I loved the amazing quickness of reaction of audiences over there, I've been so occupied in the theater here." But even in her native land she is not the celebrity she might be, considering that she is the country's senior theatrical dame, as the female equivalents of knights are called, and is regarded by most critics as highly as her old friend and frequent leading man, Sir John Gielgud.

Part of the reason is her reticence and love of privacy. She seldom gives interviews, explaining gently, "I'm not interested in myself, very." But the principal explanation is that all her most important work has been accomplished not before the cameras but on the more upscale sort of stage: the Old Vic, the Royal Shakespeare Company, the National Theatre — places catering more to the cognoscenti than the crowds.

Yet here she is, enjoying an Indian summer with the public-at-large, all because she wanted a good, long book to take on a trip to Canada a few years back



Peggy Ashcroft as Mrs. Moore in "A Passage to India."

and a friend lent her Scott's "The Raj Quartet," from which the "Jewel in the Crown" was eventually derived.

"I couldn't put it down. I became obsessed by it, and the trouble was I only had the first two volumes, so I couldn't wait to get home for the next two. And as soon as I did, I got a phone call asking if I'd make a film in India, with a script by Ruth Praver Jhabvala.

That film was "Hullabaloo Over George and Bonnie's Pictures." Dame Peggy's part was an art collector in earnest pursuit of a maharaja's collection. The days she spent on location, combined with side trips to Agra and Goa, left her determined to return to the subcontinent.

The chance came surprisingly quickly. Soon after her return to England she was walking past the entry desk at the National Theatre when she overheard one of its directors, Christopher Morahan, talking about his plans to make a television version of "The Raj Quartet." Suddenly Morahan found himself confronted by Dame Peggy at her most quietly formidable. "Is it true you're doing it?" "Well, yes," "If you don't have me in it I'll never

speak to you again." "Oh — what part would you like to play?" "Barbie."

Ashcroft, it was clear, had already speculated privately about which of three older female characters she might play. Lady Manners, mandarin rebel against the prejudices of British Raj? Mabel, senior member of the family at the center of the serial, the Laytons? Or Mabel's companion, the lowly former missionary, Barbie Bachelor?

"All the characters are wonderfully drawn, but this was, I realized, the one who interested me the most. She and Mrs. Moore are quite unlike each other except that they're two Christian women who come to doubt. And if Mrs. Moore hadn't died, I think she might have gone mad, like Barbie."

Mrs. Moore is one of the most important characters in "A Passage to India" — the friend and prospective mother-in-law of the English girl who accuses a young Indian doctor of attempting to rape her. Satyajit Ray had been interested in putting Forster's novel on the screen in the 1960s, and there were reports that he wanted to cast Ashcroft in the part; but the project fell through, as did a similar one later by Ismail Merchant.

David Lean prevailed where his predecessors had failed, and he, too, thought Ashcroft would make the perfect Mrs. Moore.

At first she demurred. Shooting "The Jewel in the Crown" had been exhausting. She had endured heat and thunderstorms and, at Simla, cold so acute that she had spent the time between takes in bed with a hot-water bottle.

"Then the cars in India, they always seem to break down. The tires burst, and they'd put on the spare, and that would go too. That happened three times, and once a car actually burst into flames. It was sometimes pretty hair-raising."

Yet her affection for the place was undiminished. "When you're in the midst of that excessive poverty, it's oppressive and distressing and even terrifying, but there's also an incredible patience and acceptance that gives you a different perspective, a different outlook on life, which I found very impressive."

There was also simply the chance to work with Lean and with Alec Guinness, who was to play the Hindu mystic, Professor Godbole. And an opportunity to give new life to a book she had, coincidentally, just finished rereading, an experience that confirmed her view that it was the finest of Forster's novels.

In Ashcroft's performance, the enigmatic Mrs. Moore indisputably becomes

flesh and feeling, a process Dame Peggy finds impossible to describe. There are individual moments she remembers well, such as Mrs. Moore's growing claustrophobia and terror in the Marabar Caves, where so much that is ominous and fateful in "A Passage to India" occurs. "It wasn't very difficult to feel that — because we were in a strange country, in a very dark place, with people packed tightly together, and it was a terribly hot day."

Morahan, producer and director of "The Jewel in the Crown," recalls Ashcroft's artistry with a kind of awe. She has a really extraordinary intuitive ability to understand character, and a remarkable skill in being able to carry it into performance. Her imagination is matched by her creativity, she's absolutely incapable of a dishonest moment, and she's also very generous, giving so much to whoever she's acting with. She had the ability to draw on all her experience of life, all her imagination, and encompass the extraordinary range of emotions.

Ashcroft has been provoking similar panegyrics in Britain since 1950, when she played Desdemona to Paul Robeson's Othello and was rapturously described by a leading critic as "a true woman opening the petals of her wonder and love to the African sunshine of her hero's triumph." In the 1930s and '40s she went on to play a series of great Shakespearean roles: Portia, Imogen, Rosalind, Miranda, Juliet, Ophelia, Titania. In 1950, her Cordelia was so touching that the actress playing Goneril was reduced to inappropriate tears night after night.

But increasingly Ashcroft was demonstrating that her range went far beyond the sweetness, light and warmth so often associated with her. A blazing Electra was followed by a ravens Cleopatra, and that by a Hedda Gabler remembered by Kenneth Tynan as "a vicious, detestable and ridiculous, a rigorously honest dissection of an anomic feminine."

"She can be enchantingly feminine," says Gielgud, who has directed and played opposite her, "yet turn and play monstrous, villainous people, parts you wouldn't think her right for." She admits that she loves playing "bitches," women like Queen Margaret, in whose guise she did some spectacularly brutal deeds in a famous Stratford production of "Henry VI" in 1963. Yet even there she was true to one of her main virtues of acting faith, which is that "you show people in all their weakness and beastliness, yes, but you have to try to put yourself in their position, too. I don't think artists should make judgments on the characters they play."

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